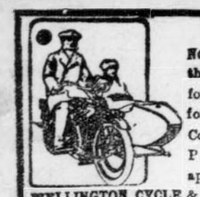

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The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY
E. B. HERNIMAN, 1918—21.

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VOL. IV NO. 141 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1921. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
13th August ..	"NOVARA" ..	6,850
20th " ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th " ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th " ..	A STEAMER	11,430
17th " ..	"PLASSY" ..	7,346
24th " ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,825
1st October,..	"SOUDAN" ..	6,696
8th " ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
15th " ..	"EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd " ..	"CHINA" ..	7,952
29th " ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941

"MANTUA", "NALDERA", "MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
15th August	"DILWARA"	To Colombo Straits and China.
18th "	SICILIA	To Colombo and Calcutta
26th "	MALWA	Colombo Fermantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
16th Sept,	KASHGAR	To Colobmbo and Calcutta
23rd "	NARKUNDA'	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October	"MANTUA"	

Through steamer from London.)*

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SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	---
16th August.	CHAKDARA..	Karachi via Bushire
18th "	BARDORA ..	Karachi P and Gulf
19th "	CH KALA ..	Karachi direct
24th "	TABORA ..	E & S Africa Noon

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
* Izumo Maru	N. Yanagi	28th July	17th Aug
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	13th Aug.	25th "
Mersey Maru	T Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

* Calls at Colombo as a Special case,

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Manager.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
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Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	..G. Matsushita	5339	25thAug	14thAug
SeifukuMaru	M. Tonda	5857	5th "	20th "
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	18th "
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	3rd "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept

For freight and passage apply to
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Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,906,320

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2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
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Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

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Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

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The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
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Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Hornby Road, Bombay

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

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MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street

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Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000.

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Agents.

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HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,75,50
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,88,75,88
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,81,11,46

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SUB-BRANCHES—
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Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

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NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
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Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

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Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co).
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Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

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Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
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Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

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Japan:—Kobe.
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Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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WANTED—An experienced GAS ENGINEER to manage gas suction plant, working flour, oil and other mills. Pay according to qualifications. Apply up to 31st August, 1921, to Lala Radhey Lal, Government Treasurer, Bareilly. A R1080

WANTED—A paid PRACHARAK on a salary of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications for Congress work in Jalgaon Taluka. Candidate should be educated able to address meetings, organise village committees and village picketing and should be above the age of 30. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st August. SHRIPAD KESHEV PATHAK, President, Taluka C. Committee, Jalgaon, E. K. Taluka Congress Committee's Office, Jalgaon, 6-8-21. A C10460

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of GENERAL MANAGER to the East India Cotton Association (shortly to be registered), a good salary (minimum Rs. 1,500 per mensem) will be paid, the exact salary depending upon the qualifications of the person appointed, who must have business or administrative experience. Applications should be made before August 31st addressed to:—THE PRESIDENT, East India Cotton Association, Old Custom House, Bombay. A C10468

WANTED—A well qualified LADY DOCTOR for State General Hospital, Baroda. Furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Pay Rs. 250—50—1—300—50—2—500. Higher terms salary rising to a maximum of Rs. 750 with a larger sphere of duties would be entertained in the case of very highly qualified applicants. Apply with copies of testimonials giving two references and stating clearly parentage (Indian, pure European or Anglo-Indian), age, whether single, married or widow, place of education, and previous appointments, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. A C10501

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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TO BE LET in Delhi, an lease, a five storied HOUSE, very near to the main railway station, situated an Queen's Road, designed and built under the supervision of a European Architect, especially built for motor trade, can be used as a hotel or offices. Sanitary fittings up to date fitted with electric light and lift. For particulars apply to MASTER SHEOPARSHAD MADAN GOPAL, (Nilka Katra, Delhi). O R903

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A beautifully furnished BUNGALOW "LISMOYLE", with electric lights. On the high ground, Bangalore, with a beautiful garden, servants' quarters, garage. Rent Rs. 450. Apply W. H. JOHNSON, 33, Residency Road, Bangalore. C R1091

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mot station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. C R 1022

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Best HORTICULTURAL LAND, about 12 acres behind the Empress Gardens, opposite race course. Irrigated by canal water. Offers are invited. Address: L. N. HEBLIKAR, 361, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City. G R1092

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. J A C9680

FINANCIAL.

BIG LOANS can be granted on Bombay and Calcutta properties. Apply Box No. 7051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1053

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—GREEN'S ECONOMIZER of 96 Tubes. Write with full specifications to the BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort. T C10457

NOW READY—1921 EDITION—KELLY'S DIRECTORY of Merchants Manufacturers and Shippers, and guide to Export and Import Trades of the world. 2 volumes Rs. 64. INDIAN AGENTS THACKER & Co., LTD., Booksellers, BOMBAY. T C10496

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR. T C 10403

BEST ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Colour. White, natural wool and silver grey. Rs. 6/8 each. Best Khaki Shirts and Shorts. Rs. 4 each. CLOTHING FACTORY, SIALKOT. T C10502

TENDERS.

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

Original value.

Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens Rs. 1,46,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc., Rs. 5,105.
TA C10478

SALE OF GHI UNSUITABLE FOR MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. and T. (Embarkation), Bombay has a certain quantity of old ghi unsuitable for military requirements which he offers for sale at annas eight per pound exclusive of packing material.

The ghi can be inspected in "B" section, Grain Depot, Mazagaon.

Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 19th August, 1921, stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase at the above rate. The minimum amount to be purchased shall not be less than 10 tins.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

Offers will hold good for fifteen days.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
For A. D. & S. T. (Embkn.)
Bombay, 12th August, 1921. C10493
TA

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1921, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. S. J. Gillum who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920 but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay 28th July, 1921.
C 10270

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINING AND WEAVING CO, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Rupees twenty-five only) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1920, has been declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921, between the hours of 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August, 1921, to 13th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

Dividend warrents will be posted to the Registered Address of the shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 1st August, 1921.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 27th July, 1921.

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

ESTATE SAGORE MULL DECEASED.

WARNING.

THE public are hereby informed that one scrip for 50 shares Nos. 4652 to 4701 (inclusive) in the Bhewani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Bombay, issued in the name of Shivanarayan Roopchand at the instance of Sagore Mull deceased, late of 72, Cotton Street Calcutta is missing. Any one in possession of the said scrip or claiming any interest in these shares is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

The public are also given notice that the said shares are claimed by the undersigned as appertaining to the Estate of the late Sagore Mull deceased and any dealings with the said shares will be at their own risk.

ALEX KINNEY,
Administrator General of Bengal and as such Admr. to the Estate of Sagore Mul deceased.
No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. C10193

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9 Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 8th August, 1921, to SATURDAY, 20th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1921. C10280

BUILDING SITES POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE undersigned will sell by auction, plots Nos. 28, 79 to 89 and 105 to 109 from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12-30 noon on TUESDAY, September 6th 1921. Each plot measures about 1¼ acres, and will be sold (subject to a reserved price of Rs. 2,000 per plot) to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 6 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be liable to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in the Poona Suburban Municipality, fine roads are already being constructed and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.

A plan of the whole lay-out of the area can be obtained on application to the Collector's Office.

Government reserve the right to refuse the highest or any bid.

For any further information, application may be made to the Collector.

W. F. HUDSON,
C10463 Collector, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

ENGLISH Double leather belting 12" width and 100 ft. length for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality. Quotations and samples should be sent by the 30th of August 1921, to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Hyderabad Sind.

T. K. MALKANI,
4th August, 1921.
TA C10415

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 16th August, 1921.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 209-781 and 821—916 are requested to be present in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall at 4-30 p.m., punctually. All the remaining candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building at the same time.

2. Fellows of the University are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-30 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to take their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-40 p.m. Admission cards should be shown at the entrance to the Hall.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 12th August 1921. C41079

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of August, 1921 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as extraordinary resolution viz:—

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid up and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on 7th day of September 1921, at the same time and place.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

By Order of the Board.
Sd. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Out of the 6,00,000 shares into which the Capital of the Company is divided 16,666 were issued as fully paid up. Out of the remaining 5,83,334 shares 5,82,239 shares referred to in the Resolution have been allotted and 1095 remain unallotted. C 10379

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CLIENTS TO TAKE AWAY PAPERS, DOCUMENTS, ETC.

THE undersigned Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Solicitors, hereby beg to request their clients (past and present) as well as the clients of their former firm of Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira and all persons, who are interested on behalf of such clients in the briefs, files, drafts and other papers as well as original documents and title-deeds, and account and other books in the matters attended to by them and by their former firm of Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira and which have remained in their office to call and take them away and to give notice that they will destroy all such briefs, files, drafts and other papers and account books not taken away within one month from this date.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Solicitors, High Court,
Bombay.
109, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay,
15th August, 1921. C10498

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2758 OF 1919.

LALSHANKER KHUSHALDAS JOSHI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABAJI BALWANT ROKDE, of Sholapur Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mangal Peth, Sholapur ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of August 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 29th day of August, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece and parcel of land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate, lying and being in Falzangali, Mangalwar Peth Sholapur, Sub-division Sholapur, district Sholapur, registered in the Sub-Registrar's Register in the name of Abirao Balwant Rokde the number of house being 2843 length North to South 37½ cubits (haths) breadth East to West 13 cubits and having side walls of its own. It is facing North and is bounded as follows. On the east there is a common lane, on the South the house of Sakharam Nemchand, on the West the house of Aparao Rokade (now belonging to Vithalrao Nagarkar) and on the North by Public Street. As the land is gaothan there is no survey number.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1921.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C10190

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THURSDAY, the 18th instant, being a public holiday, the Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on that day. C10499

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared, namely:—

Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.
Rs. 10 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.
Rs. 4 per share on 83,900 shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid-up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 16th August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 20th July, 1921, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
R10070

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and the credits of LAXUMAN ANANTA NAIK, late of Bombay, Somavashia Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Shunting Master in the G. I. P. Railway ..... Deceased.

WAMAN LAXUMAN NAIK, son of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Somavanshiya Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in Mill, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one, and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of August, 1921.
Mr. WAMAN LAXUMAN NAIK,
Petitioner-in-Person.
R1033

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 473 of 1918.

TYABALLI ABDULALLI HAVELIWALLA, Assignee of the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff Ebrahim Abdulalli Haveliwalla in the immoveable property at Packmodia Street in the estate of Rai Cooverbai deceased ..... Plaintiff.

vs

(1) ABDULALLI KARIMBHAI HAVELIWALLA; (2) MAHOMED HUSEIN ABDULLALI HAVELIWALLA; (3) TYABALLI ABDULALLI HAVELIWALLA; (4) SHARAFALLI ABDULALLI HAVELIWALLA; (5) BAI SAFIABAI, daughter of Abdulalli Haveliwalla and wife of Heptullabhai Huseinalli; (6) EBRAHIM ESUFALLI CHAPKHANAWALLA; (7) LUKMANJI MUSAJI; (8) MURBHAI DAWOODBHAI; (8a) AMTUBAI DAWOODBHAI, (8b) MANEKBAI DAWOODBHAI and (8c) KHATIZABAI DAWOODBHAI, the heirs and legal representatives of Dawoodbhai Peerbhai, deceased. (9) HUSSANALLI MAHOMEDALLI, (9a) GULAMALLI ABDULLALI HAVELIWALLA and (9b) TYABALLI ABDULLALI HAVELIWALLA. (10.) ESUFALLI MAHOMEDALLI; all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, the first and fifth and 9(a) Defendants residing at Dhaboo Street, the 2nd at Tardev, the 3rd, 4th, 6th 8 (c), 9th 9(b) and 10th Defendants at Packmodia Street and the 7th at Nagdevi Street and the 8th, 8(a), 8(b) at Nepean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned property was purchased by our client at the Auction Sale held on the 8th August 1921 by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court in pursuance of the directions contained in the Court and Judge's only made in the above suit and bearing dates respectively the 18th October, 1920 and the 5th April, 1921. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Shaikh Abdulla Packmodia Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2753, New No. 9750, Old Survey No. 1212, New Survey No. 4507 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under "C" Ward No. 6960 and Street Nos. 43 and 53, Street Khara Taak, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Public Gutter and the house of Balaram Sudkaji Bulay, on or towards the West by Packmodia Street, on or towards the North by a Gutter and the house of Babaji Noorbhai and on or towards the South by the Khara Tank Road.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1921.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
C10309 Purchasers Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF OLD SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE AND THE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson Batley and King, Architect and Surveyors, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 22nd August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings of Old Seamen's Institute and Church, Frere Road (opposite Princess Dock Port Trust Office).

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of lights on behalf of the Commissioner of Custom, Salt and Excise, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the following motor launch now lying in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard:—

30 ft motor launch:—built in 1918 at Government Dockyard. Full teak inside. Skin 3/8 up and down scantlings tongued and groved and planked 3/8 in the same way fore and aft outside. Suitably ribbed and copper fastened throughout. Elm and oak strengthening to take any extra strain. Length O A 30 ft and B P 30 ft. Beam 6 ft inside depth 3 ft draught forward 1 ft 6 inches and aft 2 ft 2 inches: Petrol capacity 40 gallons: speed 10.4 knots: steering gear hand wheel like motor car with wire connection to rudder: Engine, brook motor works Lowestoft. 6 cylinder, petrol 4 1/2 in diameter stroke 4 3/4 inch 40 B H P

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT RIVER CRAFT, VIZ:—PADDLE STEAMER NO. 8 "REBEL": MOTOR LIGHTER NO. 10: HOSPITAL MOTORS NOS. 5 AND 6 AND ONE 19 FEET ANCHOR BOAT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 15th August 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms the abovementioned River Craft now lying at Hog Island in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921 at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Accessories; shoes; colour; carpet; loose timber; dye; advertising matter; whisky; piecegoods pipes; cocoanuts; bicycle accessories; crucibles; dry fish; cajoounts; yarn; C I pipes; seeds; arrack; calendars; silk ribbons; bags; window glass; iron; pattern; axles; piece ear; bath bricks; drapery; pipes fittings; wine; black pepper; samples paper; bars iron; M disc; coreed; sugar; bajree; hardware; glassware; hand stampgoods; hospital sundries; washers; loose papers; parcel; gunny bags; machinery; fumigator; S tubes; wet dates; twill gunny; coppra; pocket knives; empty cask; honey; cotton seed; steel bars; rubber paper; old lamp; sago; salmon.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 16th August, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Controller (S[illegible] ernment Stores, sell by Public on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921, p.m. (S. T.) at Surplus Government Stores Depot in Barracks Master's office opposite Colaba Old Station, the following:—

Large air beds; water beds; air cushions; head and spine ice bags; large air bellows; India rubber gloves tubing gas cylinders; sterlisers and high pressure sterlisers and a lot of other Medical stores.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and goods removed immediately after the sale is over.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF C I GUTTERS AND RAIN WATER PIPES, ETC.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the agents of the Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd. at the Morarji Mills at Parel.

167 cast iron gutters (damaged and cracked).
27 rain water pipes.
1 cast iron tank cover.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th August, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 4927.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 236 BALES COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at No. L. Sagarpress godown Colaba, by order of Messrs. Binodirain Balchand and on account and at the risk of Mr. Gannatsha Gopalsha Adatia of Sheth Goralal Mangalal.

233 bales cotton Senabad.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Ibrahim Moledina, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Aug. 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, one lot shop furniture such as cupboards, show cases, tables, counter, mirrors, chairs, brass stands, etc., etc. The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th August, 1921.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 36 TONS OF CHANDA JUNGLE WOOD AND CHANDA TEAK.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited, and on account and risk of Messrs. N. S. Jadav and Co. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Jeitha of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company, Limited, at Victoria House, Mazagon, the following:—

Chanda jungle wood 6 feet and up to tons 8—12—4—1.

Chanda teak under 3' tons 27—31—7—11.

The particulars of the goods may inspected at the office of the above Company at York Building, Hornby Road, during the office hours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES OF GOOD STEEPLE COTTON.

Under the instructions of Messrs. Thakardas and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Premsukhdas Ramayalal and on account and risk of Mr. Chunilal Maneckchand by the decree passed on 7th June, 1921, in suit No. 1015 of 1921, Premsukhdas Ramayalal vs. Chunilal Maneckchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th August, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Narsey Nagsey and Co., at Colaba, the undermentioned bales:—

25 bales of good steeple cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th Aug., 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full sizes Clubb's safes etc.

By order of Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

Unserviceable articles such as canvas and drill bags, leather delivery bags, hurricane lanterns, time-pieces, clocks, etc., etc.

The property of an European:—

5 nice silver drawing room cabinet.

By the order of the insurance company concerned::—

7 broken tanks.

1 bale grey yarn 325 No. 5903.

By the order of the party concerned:—

3 full size Chubb's safes.

2 Kitson lights with tank.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the deceased Ranbai, the widow of Mulji Vardhman, estate—pearl, diamond and gold ornament.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., nensukh, dhotis, etc.

The property of a Hindu gentleman:—

1 landaulet; 1 horse; 1 pony.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1921.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-8 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

WANTED AGENTS
For provinces all over India to sell Pluff Sewing Machines. German Make Price suitable. Terms net cash
BELL & Co., Ltd.,
Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay No.2

AMUSEMENTS.

BOXING
AT
THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR
PUBLIC HALL
MUSEUM MAYO ROAD, FORT
Thursday 25th Friday 26th
SPECIAL
10 ROUND CONTEST
MILTON KUBES 10-12
VERSUS
PADAM A. ANKELSARIA 10-7
FOR A PURSE AND CUP

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITIONS
WELTER WEIGHT 10-7
BANTAM WEIGHT 8-4
For Championship Belts.
CUPS AND PURSES.

SPECIAL
10 ROUND CONTEST
CORPL JACK FLANNERY 10-0
VERSUS
CHARLIE JUDGE 10-4

ROSE & Co.
6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
...ions regarding Entries
...TIMES OF INDIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.
SECOND CLASSICAL CONCERT.
Wednesday August 17th 9-30. (S. T).
TOWN HALL
ARTISTS.
Miss Hilla Wadia, Miss Gedge, Singer Scrinzi, Mr. R. J. Duff, Mr. H. R. Hulls.
Tickets. Rs. 5. Rs 3, Rs. 2.
PLAN AT MESSRS. ROSE & CO.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGUERITE COURTOT
FINAL WEEK
Episode 14th THE TRAP
" 15th OUT OF THE WEB
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
MAKE IT SNAPPY
Pollard Comic
COMMING SHORTLY
DETECTIVE NICK WINTER
IN
Powerful drama in 8 Reels.
TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10 30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week a hilarious
GOLDWYN COMEDY DRAMA
"UPSTAIRS"
(5 Reels—5000 feet.)
Featuring the pretty commediene
MABLE NORMAND
"UPSTAIRS"
It is a Romance of the devilish little kitchen scape-goat, with cupid at the drums.
The Programme includes a rollicking Comedy.
Five Shows To-day at: 3-30, 5-30, 7 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

PUBLIC CLAMOUR
is a potent factor with us! Once again we have to alter previous arrangements to meet the unmistakable desire of our Patrons, of the
GLOBE
Yesterday the "Film—Marvellous," that was screened at this Palatial Picture House at Sandhurst Road, only for one single evening, proved a stunner; and in each show there was an unprecedented rush for seats. They all applauded
"SALOME"
to the echo Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have been flooded with requests for continuing this Sublime Million-Dollar Production for at least three days more.
Pursuant to this public behest, we have decided to continue this great and Glorious Picture To-day, To-morrow and on Thursday.
3 DAYS MORE—3 DAYS ONLY.
Five Shows To-day at: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.
Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.
Many other choicest and palatable varieties and no fresh recommendation needed.
FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE
Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.
We Guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.
THE
Bengal Sweet Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
PAVLOVA
The world's greatest Dancer in a magnificent picturization of Auther's Famous Opera
MASANIELLO
or
THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.
PAVLOVA
The Incomparable Dancer in a story of the glories of Ancient Spain and Italy,
SPANISH BALLET.
Specially Selected Music by
THE EMPIRE ORCHESTRA
Next Saturday: 20th August.
The Great "Romeo and Jnliet" famed pair
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and
BENERLEY BAYNE
in a fine Lutro Super
"THE COMPACT"

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m.
The Sultaness of Love
or
1001 Nights
"No. I OF OUR BIG 5"
Recently shown at the Empire,

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30; and 9-45 p. m.
Special picture Programme.
Return of Pathe's film Detective.
NICK WINTER
in
"Register T 33"
AND OTHER INTERESTING FILMS.

THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
A SWADESHI FILM GLORY OF THE EAST
BHAKTA VIDUR
A mythological film, depicting the scenes from the one of the soul stirring episodes of MAHA BHARAT. The series of events between Pandvas and Kauravas, which led to the decline and downfall of the ancient empire and culminated in a terrible wall between the two rival factious are portrayed with a skill or acting which defies European art.
Soul Stirring Acting Lovely Oriental dances
THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE GLORIOUS EAST.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York 11th August 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		14,000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " to Continent		8,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	13 23
Futures at New York	Jan.	13.72
	Mar.	13.98
Spot Cotton at New York		13,25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		12 13

Tone:—of Spot Cotton:—

Futures at New Orleans	Oct.	12.78
	January	13.26
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		6 7.8
Demand Bills		3.65,50
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		80 7/8

Liverpool 11th August 1921.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	14,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTUE ICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot good business		8 95
Sakels		16 00
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	13 67
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	13 67
	Mar	13 93
	Oct.	12 74
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	13 24

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 11th August, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	8.86
Nov.	..
Dec.	8.96
Jan.	8.99
Feb.	..
Mar.	9.28
April	..
May	9 16
June	..
July	..

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, 11th August, 1921

Months	To-day's prices.
Aug.	14,05
Sept.	15/00
Oct.	15/05
Nov.	15/15
Dec.	15/15
Jan.	15/15
Feb.	15/15
Mar.	15/15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 11th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 60
September	8 67
October	8 75
November	8 81
December	8 86
January	8 90
February	8 94
March	9 00
April	9 02
May	9 05
June	9 05
July	9 05

Tone:—Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 11th August, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good		5.40
" " Fully Good		5.90
" " Fine		6.15
" " 1 Oomra, Good		6.25
" " " Fully Good		6.75
" " " Fine		7.00
M.G. Broach, Good		7.55
" " Fully Good		7.80
" " Fine		8.05
" Scinde, Good		5.28
" " " Fully Good		5.78
" " Fine		5.93

MONEY MARKET.

London, 11th August, 1921.

Rates 3%	66 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	37 1 2
" 3 months hence	37 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver: China buying Uncertain

Bar Gold (per oz)	..
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	4
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2

1/c, since 21st ultimo.

METALS.

London, 11th August 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 70
Copper Braziers	£ 102 3/8
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 22

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris. — France —

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 3/8
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 76 3/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 48 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 37 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 51
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£104 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Sept.-Oct. 12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe August, ... 8 3/4
Tone:—Very Quiet

London, 11th Aug., 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£128,400,000
Public Deposits	£13,300,000
Other do	£114,200,000
Govt. Securities	£50,100,000
Other do	£31,100,000
Notes and Gold	£19,300,000

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Quotatree Div. Nett to %p.a.	buyor
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July.	14%	50
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,265
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	134
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	"	14%	39xd.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	"	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	" As.	12%	26-12
Union. 7½	50	" Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12%	££ 14
Eastern £5	10	"	7%	Rs. 67
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	"	33%	£ 95
Mercantel A £ 123	£ 25	June-Dec.	16%	25½
Mercantel B £121	£ 25	"	16%	25½
Mercantel U $5	£10½	"	16%	10⅜
National, £ 12½	25	"	£20%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	May-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	"	12%	500
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100	..	4%	100
Larkhana	100		4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh	100		5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Upper Sind Light	100	..	5%	69

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	..	10%	190
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	4%	350xd.
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	4%	700
P. Rs. 50		..	7%	564
B. E. S. & T. Coy. O. Rs. 50			Rs. 6	151-4
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	3%	106
Surat Elect.	100	..	..	4 prim
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	1,020
" P.	1,000	Jan	35	370
Telephone	50	..	2	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,800
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	415
Apollo	50	..	..	110
Asar Virji 75	100	..	30	140
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12½	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	..	35	1,300
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,928
Bombay Industrials	100	..	..	80
Bradbury Mills	250	..	35	1,225
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,1 0
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,685
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	6%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	250	2,830
Cooria	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	2,900
Crescent	100	..	60	745
Currimbhoy	250	..	190	1,892/8
David	250	..	140	1,730
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,635
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	..	As. 8	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	670
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	285
Emperor Edward	100	"	100	1,550
Fazulbhoy	200	"	300	1,665
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,285
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,600
Globe	100	..	30	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	225
Gold Mohar	100	..	50	870
Hindustan	1,000	..	150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	..	10	226
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	..	150	2,135
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	717-8
Imambad Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	550
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Gustoorchand	500	Mar-Sept.	50	1,675
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	"	35	670
Kohinoor	500	..	375	3,556
Laksmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	..	25	405
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,650
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Manekji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,250
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1,225
Mayer Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	410
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,000	..	350	7,300
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern	200	..	60	1,085
Pabaney	250	..	100	1,050
Pearl	250	..	100	1,375
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,335
Planet Mill	100	..	5	900
Premier Mills	100	..	..	250
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	..	380
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	80	600
Sholapore	1,000	..	1,000	17,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	85	1,052/8
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	4,965
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,305
Tata O.	500	..	15	1,650
Tata P.	500	..	51	350
Union Mill	250	..	6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	..	200	2,150
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	..	7½	500
Eastern India	1,000	..	12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	00	..	100	855
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	40
Badam Pile	70	..	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co.,	100	..	..	2 Disc.
B. Burma T. Corporation	122	..	Rs. 20	590
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125	..	6	162-8 pr.
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,625
Bombay Ice Manufy.	25	..	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation. O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	330
Bombay Steam Navigation. P.	250	Oct.	8%	1100 par
Bombay Uganda 80	100	..	5%	1
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 75	100	July	20%	70
British Burmah Petroleum	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15
Eastern Chemical O.	15	..	10%	16
Eastern Chemical D.	1½	..	Nil.	35
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	..	40%	3824
Gobhai Karanji 50	100	..	Rs. 1	60
George Gahagan & Co. O. 100	100	Dec-July.	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil P. 200	250	..	7%	75nom
John Roberts	100	Oct. July	15	220
Peste's Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	135
Kamp	200	July	20	1471
Karka	100	July	12	100
Marsland Price Ord	100	..	4%	90
Marsland Price P.	100	..	7%	80
Mckenzies	100	..	30%	320
New India Insurance 25	250	..	..	25
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance 50	200	May	30%	370
Phillips	40	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	58	680
Scindhia Steam 80	75	..	Nil.	19
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	35%	150
Stewart Jack	15 20	..	..	par
Tata Iron and Steel O.	51	Sept.	12 107/8	112/8
Tata Iron and Steel D.	30	..	61	605
Tata Iron and Steel P.	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	100
Tata Iron. Ord (N1)	75	..	..	978
" " Def. (..)	400	..	..	515
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) 55	100	..	..	35
Tata Oil Mills	100	..	..	130
Thacker	59	June	1 00%	330
Western India Chemical Co.,	50	100	..	..

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal.
B—Buy. E—Ex. Div.

WHEAT.

London, 11th Aug., 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	August Sept.	71/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.		71/6
AUSTRALIAN		..
KARACHI BARLEY F.A.Q. Sellers		71
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Tone—		..
Wheat afloat to UK		..

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Seasons:	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 15-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 15th 1919.		June 1st to Aug. 15th 1920.	
	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In. Ct.		In. Ct.	
Colaba (Observatory)	0 17	69 86	50	14	33	46
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 00	00 00	55	77	38	76
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital	0 00	00 00	53	72	37	93
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 00	00 00	58	90	38	45
Kamp & Co. (C. Hill	..	..	..			

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th August 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.45 in. of rain and Delhi 0.40 in. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and Multan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at most stations; night temperature is below normal at Rawalpidi.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.75 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Agra and Mainpuri humidity is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.13 in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.24 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and day temperature is lower than usual in upper Sind and in north and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Gujarat and local rain in Central India West; Surat reports 0.16 in. Ahmedabad 0.70 in. Deesa 0.12 in. and Indore 0.35 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Appreciable rain has fallen at Hoshangabad and Akola, the amounts reported being 0.14 in. and 0.23 in. respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen nearly generally, Bombay reports 0.17 in. Ratnagiri 0.32 in. and Mormugao 0.15 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Karwar night temperature is slightly higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There have been a few falls of rain over the division. Poona report 0.10 in. Belgaum 0.35 in. and Nizamabad 0.14 in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Ahmernagar and Sholapur humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened generally. Rain has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat and the south-east Punjab and local in Central India West and south Rajputana. A few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. No station however report rain exceeding one inch in amount. Day temperature is lower than usual in the Punjab, upper Sind and north Rajputana.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in Gujarat with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Some increase is probable on the west coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th August 1921.

The monsoon has weakened generally and a temporary break is probably setting in. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Chota Nagpur and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, the east United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar the west United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, North-East Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Akyab four inches; Bhamo one and a half; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar two; Cherrapunji five; Gauhati, Dhubri, Cox's Bazar one and a half; Bogra, Chaibasa two; Sialkot two and Khushab, and Fort Sandeman one and a half.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.717
Temperature of Air	degrees	80.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77.1
Dew Point	"	73.8
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.854
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)		9 4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	"	84 9
Minimum do do	"	78 0
General direction of Wind	W. S. W.	
from Midnight to Midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	178
Fall of Rain	inches	0.25
Total fall during month	"	7.39
do. year	"	69.85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th		0.04

THE RANGOON DAILY NEWS.
The RANGOON DAILY NEWS is the only Indian Daily in Burma having a very large circulation among all classes of people. This is the best medium for advertisement.
Apply for rates and other particulars to the GENERAL MANAGER,
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America-India Export Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street
BOMBAY No. 2.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, etc.
Prices on Application

THE STORES SCANDAL.

SUBSIDISING BRITISH INDUSTRY.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

"SIR W. MEYER CAUGHT UP IN VICIOUS SYSTEM."

The "Hindu" publishes the following cable sent by its London correspondent under date August, 6:—

In view of Sir Thomas Holland's attempt to explain away the Indian Stores scandals, it is necessary for me to supply details to prove conclusively that stores are not being bought in the cheapest market.

In giving evidence before the Railway Committee, Sir William Meyer gave two specific instances showing how preference is being given to British manufacturers although they are unable to quite at anything like the prices quoted by Continental firms.

In one case, the foreign tender for rails had been 10 guineas and the British price £ 17. At pressure from the Stores Department, the British firm subsequently reduced the price to £ 11 10s. That, however, meant India suffered a loss of £ 1 through the British firm being favoured.

In another case the foreign price for axles had been £ 45 and the British price nearly £84. Sir W. Meyer communicated the German figure to a British firm, namely, the Metropolitan Wagon Company, and asked whether they could reduce the rate to £ 67. Sir W. Meyer said that was not enough, but he was willing, as a special case, to give them the tender at £ 55 since they had done very pood work in the past and might be supplying waggons later ior debentures instead of for cash. They are still thinking over the offer when Sir W. Meyer gave evidence, but have, I believe, since accepted it. Needless to point out India suffers severely.

These instances conclusively prove that Indians, without their consent, are being made to subsidise British industry and commerce.

I do not blame Sir W. Meyer. He is pro-Indian and would buy in the cheapest market if he could. But he is caught up in a vicious system. I refuse to believe he is an entirely free agent in this matter.

Unless Indians make up their minds to the countrary, such economic exploitation will remain uncheeked.

LAND ACQUISITION IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO MEMORIAL.

The land and house holders of the Island of Trombay who had submitted a Memorial last month to the Governor in Council protesting against the wholesale acquisition of their lands in the Island by the Development Dept. for the improvement of the City and Suburbs of Bombay have received the following reply dated 10th August 1921 from the Development Department:—

With reference to his letter dated the 8th July 1921, addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, forwarding a Memorial of even date from the land and house holders of the Island of Trombay, Mr. Ratanji J. Trombaywalla is informed that Government have very little to add to the communications already made in their memorandum No. S. A. 1644, dated the 20th April 1921, the statements made by them in reply to question No. put by Major C. Fernandes at the March session of the Legislative Council and in the letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor No. 1/2044, dated the 6th June 1921, addressed to the President, Bombay Salt Manufacturers and Dealers Association. Although the Development Directorate has not been able to prepare detailed plans of the areas to be developed in Tromoay for the inspection of the public, Government consider it improbable that the operations of the Directorate will cause any serious displacement of the agricultural or non-agricultural population in the Tromoay villages. In the meanwhile the Development Directorate will be ready to consider any reasonable proposals as regards the development of lands made by the owners or occupants of land in the area. While Government will, throughout the carrying out of the development scheme, give all due consideration to the interests and any reasonable requests of the relatively small number of people now inhabiting the Trombay Peninsula, or holding land in it, they consider it to be in the public interests that the development of Trombay should be secured on the general lines indicated in the Reports of the Working of the Development Department for the period ending 31st March 1921. They therefore regret that they are unable to accede to the request that the notifications for the acquisition of the land should be withdrawn."

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.
WILKINSON'S
Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c
HAS OVER 75 YEARS WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

CLAIMS OF RACIAL SUPERIORITY.

REPUDIATED BY A BISHOP.

The Bishop of Calcutta devotes his monthly letter in the new *Diocesan Record* to the subject of "Equality."

I am (he says) a regular reader of "Young India" the paper in which week by week Mr. M. K. Gandhi enunciates his views and advocates his policy. I believe in endeavouring to form an opinion of a man's views from his own writings, rather than by taking them at second-hand. Recently in this paper appeared an article, over the signature of "John Bull" in which the writer with kindliness but extreme candour stated why he held that the Indian was inferior to the Englishman, and enumerated various points in which he thought the Englishman had the advantage. I would divide them into three categories. First those elemental virtues of truth and purity which all recognise as belonging to true manhood. But in regard to these "John Bull" spoke with an assured generalisation, which only a very wide acquaintance with the various peoples of India would warrant, but which those who perhaps know most of the Indian people would be slowest to make. Take truthfulness for instance. I certainly know some races of India in which this virtue is conspicuous. The simple aborigine of Chota Nagpur is a wonderfully truthful individual save perhaps in reference to questions of land in which he is personally concerned; but then I have heard that an Englishman's word in reference to a horse which he desires to sell, is not wholly unimpeachable. Rash generalisation from insufficient data is the danger which such disputants are liable to in regard to matters coming in this category.

INDIAN INFERIOR AS AN ANIMAL.

The second category includes certain facts which are generally acknowledged but from which divergent inferences may be drawn. "John Bull" writes:—"We find him (the Indian) inferior as an animal. He succumbs to disease. His (if of higher class) usually shirks exercise and he is frequently a worn-out old man when he ought to be in his prime. His children die in swarms." I say that while statistics go to prove that these statements, as far as certain elements in the population are concerned, are correct, the inference which he draws from them is open to challenge. Has he ever stopped really to consider why an Indian is "frequently a worn-out old man when he should be in his prime"? If he knew, and perhaps he does but it splipped his memory when writing, the hard life of extreme poverty which many experience, he would not be surprised at the early worn-out look which characterises them. Or did he ask why "the children die in swarms"? What a pitiful tale there is to tell of fatal ignorance and neglected sanitation which lies at the back of the fearful figures of child mortality. But one thinks of some of the sturdy Punjab races, and the Hill tribes, with their amazing powers of endurance, and is tempted to ask whether generally true as his facts are "John Bull's" inference of general racial inferiority "as an animal" can be substantiated.

INDIAN WANTS TO BE HIMSELF.

In the third category come those qualities to which men of different races attach varying degrees of importance, and in regard to some of which they hold diametrically opposite views. When a man of one race constitutes himself a judge of another, he is apt to appraise worth by his own national standard, as though that were one of absolute values. I felt as I read, "John Bull's" indictment of the Indian that what he said amounted to this, that the Indian is a very poor impersonation of the character of "John Bull," and I think that the reply the Indian would make is that he had no desire to be an imitation, but he wants to be himself.

There is one absolute standard to which every national standard of character must be brought and that is the standard of the "Son of Man." We Englishmen know well how far short the measure of our own attainment falls from that, and our own failure should make us slow to judge. I can never look at "John Bull" in the pages of "Punch" without calling up the figure of the Christ and asking how far the two do embody the same ideals. "John Bull" is kindly, upright, prosperous, full of self-assurance, and prompt in action, but would one think of him as characterised by humility and meekness of even unselfishness, and yet these are essential to true manhood.

"John Bull," being out to prove inferiority, is not concerned to enquire whether there are any qualities in the Indian character at its best, in which we Englishmen are deficient, but a balance sheet which sets out liabilities and ignores assets is no true statement of a society's affairs.

FRUITFUL CAUSE OF OFFENCE.

Nothing is a more fruitful cause of offence to a highly sensitive people than the assumption of superiority on the part of those with whom they are associated, and there are two considerations at least that should give us reason to pause before passing sentence on others as inferior. I cannot express the one in clearer terms than Browning has used in his "Ring and the Book."

"The inward work and worth
Of any mind, what other mind may judge.
Save God Who only knows the thing He made.
The veritable service He exacts."

The other is fundamental to the Faith we profess, which has taught us to regard every form of poverty, material or moral, not as a cause for reproach but as a call to service.

It would be strange indeed if judging by the standards of Western civilisation or the Christian Faith under whose influence we have been brought up for centuries, there were not some points in which the Indian brought up under other conditions seemed to us deficient, but that fact should not be proclaimed from the house-tops to minister to our pride, but be used to minister to our pride, but be used to our best in the humble service of the country of our adoption.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1921.

Long Causes.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

350-21—Capt and V, Mahomedbhai Abdulhussein Tyabji v Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, Matu J and M.

Long Causes.

1373-16—Purshottamrai and Co, Navadipa Chandra Pramanik v Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

2411-16—Judah and S, Chandranath Chandrabathi v Zahroonssa Begum and ors, Merwanji K and Co, As part heard by order of Kanga of 29-7-21.

Short Causes.

1630-21—N C Dalal and Co, Shriniwas Laxminarayan a firm v Bisesar Seikhsaria a firm, Part heard 2-8-21.

1715-21—Mehta L and Co, Sunderlal Ambalal Dalal v Rajaballi Mitha, Dharamsi and Co, Part heard 2-8-21.

Short Causes.

1314-20—Khandwalla and Co., Sangidas Jesiram v Kanji Vallabhdas, Amerchand and M.

1531-21—Amerchand and H. Eruchshaw Cooverji Lilavwaila v Krishnarao Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, Judah and S.

445-21—Pandia and Co, Kanchhodbhai Tulsey bhai a firm v Dayabhai Dwarkadas, H B Chothia.

413-21—Jam R and D, Purshotam Ruttonsey v Nanabhai Bhimbhai, Ragh N and Co.

For trial of issue.

82-21—Merwanji K and Co, Seth Vithaldas Gulabdas v The Hyderabad Deccan Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co, As per J's 11-6-21.

Long Causes.

2811-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Gulam Hussein Bundeali Haji v Valli Mahomed Haji Gani, H B Chothia.

393-21—Malvi M R and Co., Khimji Khetsey and Co a firm v Jetha Hira and anr, Hiralal Th and Co.

S C 448-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Jetha Hira v Khimji Khetsey a firm, Malvi H R and Co.

2684-19—Bhai K and G, The Sholapur Spg & Wvg Co Ltd v B B Vipper and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

3200-19—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ibrahim v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

3240-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Shivax Cambatta v Jehangir Nusserwanji Modi, Shroff and V.

489-21—Mulji and Th, Nanalal Bhagirath a firm v Ramkuvar Heraka a firm, Motilal and D.

1673-20—Daphtary F and D, Haji Shaik Mahomed Shushtary v Simon Reuben & ors, Little and Co.

404-21—Mulji and Th, Punamchand Hakamchand and ors v Khemchand Vardichand a firm, Moti and D.

2032-21—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons & Co v Vadilal Purshottamdas and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

933-21—Craigie B and C, Ratilal Vrajlal and Co a firm v. Nagarsheth Sons and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1950-21—Soonderdas and Co, Abraham Ezra Goor Mansoor v Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla, Daph F and D.

1951-21—Soonderdas and Co, Elisha Hayward Elias and anr v Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla, Daph F and D.

2258-21—Ard H D and Co, Haji Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed v Bhagwati Prasad and ors, Dubash and Co.

2346-21—Ard H D and Co, Haji Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed v Messrs Obhaya Jivraj and Co a firm, Madhavji and Co.

Long Causes.

2883-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ratilal Lakhichand v Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K and G, Part Heard.

3147-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Valji Purshottam a firm v Ranchoddas Purshottam a firm, Edg G W and Co, Ferreira and V.

3241-19—Payne and Co, Damodar Haridas a firm v Nandlal Devidas a firm, Patell and Ezekiel.

2062-19—Malvi M R and Co, Shamaldas Sukhnand and ors v Madan Gopal Ramjidas a firm, Judah and S.

985-17—Smetham B and L, Hazarimal Hemaji and ors v Kashinath Moroba & ors, Mantri and Co.

2410-19—Mehta L and Co, Jamnadas Narseydas v Vithaldas Bhugvandas a firm, Mulla and M.

3169-19—Pandia and Co. Ramdas Bhoja and Co a firm v Ghasiram Surajdin a firm, Shamrao M and H.

2682-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Gowraj Fatechand a firm v Valumkhundi Padha Venkata Subbayya and China Venkata Subbaya a firm, Khambatta & Co.

51-19—Tyabji D and Co, Mansing and Co a firm v Ramchandra Chandulal Marfatia, Merwanji K and Co.

2458-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Essaji Adamji Jafferji v Tyabally Essaji, Matubhai J and Al, For postponement.

2336-19—Mulla and Al, Lalchand Jusoodanand and Co a firm v Naoroji Cooverji Nagpurwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3165-19—Rustomji and G, Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed v Motilal Jethmal, Motichand and Devi.

2069-19—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Latiff Ayub Haji Jaffer and ors v Haroon Haji Janer, Jam K and D.

2532-19—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia & Co v Abdul Aziz and Bros, Mer K and Co.

2031-19—Malvi M R and Co, Radhakisan Shambhudas a firm v Goverdhandas Kalianji, Mehta L and Co.

471-21—N C Dalal, Nagindas Thakordas v Shamrao Pandurang Chaudhari, Mulla and M.

982-21—Mirza M and M, Abdul Rahim Ibrahimji Soudagar and Co a firm v Bhimji Narayanji Dalal, Bhimji & Co, Tyabji D and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

"Dear Sisters,—The All-India Congress Committee has come to a momentous decision in fixing the 30th September next as the final date for completing the boycott of foreign cloth begun by the sacrificial fire lit on the 31st July in Bombay in memory of Lokamanya Tilak. I was accorded the privilege of setting fire to the huge pile containing costly sadis and other dresses which you have hitherto considered fine and beautiful. I feel that it was right and wise on the part of the sisters who gave their costly clothing. Its destruction was the most economical use you could have made of it, even as destruction of plague-infected articles is their most economical and best use. It was a necessary surgical operation designed to avert more serious complaints in the body politic.

The women of India have during the past twelve months worked wonders on behalf of the mother-land. You have silently worked away as angels of mercy. You have parted with your cash and your fine jewellery. You have wandered from house to house to make collections. Some of you have even assisted in picketing. Some of you who were used to fine dresses of variegated colours and had a number of changes during the day, have now adopted the white and spotless but heavy Khadi sadi remindingi one of a woman's innate purity. You have done all this for the sake of India, for the sake of the Khilafat, for the sake of the Punjab. There is no guile about your word or work. Yours is the purest sacrifice untainted by anger or hate. Let me confess to you that your spontaneous and loving response all over India has convinced me that God is with us. No other proof of our struggle being one of self-purification is needed than that lacks of India's women are actively helping it.

Having given much, more is now required of you. Men bore the principal share of the subscriptions to the Tiak Swaraj Fund. But completion of the Swadeshi programme is possible only if you give the largest share. Boycott is impossible, "unless you will surrender the whole of your foreign clothing." So long as the taste persists, so long is complete renunciation impossible. And boycott means complete renunciation. We must be prepared to be satisfied with such cloth as India can produce, even as we are thankfully content with such children as God gives us. I have not known a mother throwing away her baby even though it may appear ugly to an outsider. So should it be with the patriotic women of India about Indian manufactures. And for you only hand-spun and handwoven can be regarded as Indian manufactures. During the transition stage you can only get coarse Khadi in abundance. You may add all the art to it that your taste allows or requires. And if you will be satisfied with coarse Khadi for a few months, India need not despair of seeing a revival of the fine, rich and coloured garments of old which were once the envy and the despair of the world. I assure you that a six months' course of self-denial will show you that what we to-day regard as artistic is only falsely so, and that true art takes note not merely of form but also of what lies behind. There is an art that kills and an art that gives life. The fine fabric that we have imported from the West or the far East has literally killed millions of our brothers and sisters, and delivered thousands of our dear sisters to a life of shame. True art must be evidence of happiness, contentment and purity of its authors. And if you will have such art revived in our midst, the use of Khadi is obligatory on the best of you at the present moment.

And not only is the use of Khadi necessary for the success of the Swadeshi programme, but it is imperative for every one of you to spin during your leisure hours. I have suggested to boys and men also that they should spin. Thousands of them, I know, are spinning daily. But the main burden of spinning must, as of old, fall on your shoulders. Two hundred years ago, the women of India spun not only for home demand but also for foreign lands. They spun not merely coarse counts but the finest that the world has ever spun. No machine has yet reached the fineness of the yarn spun by our ancestors. If then we are to cope with the demand for Khadi during the two months and afterwards, you must form spinning-clubs, institute spinning competitions and flood the Indian market with handspun yarn. For this purpose some of you have to become experts in spinning, carding and adjusting the s, inning-wheels. The means ceaseless toil. You will not look upon spinning as a means oflivelihood. For the middle class it should supplement the income of the family, and for very poor women, it is undoubtedly a means of livelihood. The spinning-wheel should be as it was the widows' loving companion. But for you who will read this appeal, it is presented as a duty, as "Dharma." If all the well-to-do women of India were to spin a certain quantity daily, they would make yarn cheap and bring about much more quickly than otherwise the required fineness.

The economic and the moral salvation of India thus rests mainly with you. The future of India lies on your knees, for you will nurture the future generation. You can bring up the children of India to become simple, God-fearing and brave men and women, or you can coddle them to be weaklings unfit to brave the storms of life and used to foreign fineries which they would find it difficult in after life to discard. The next few weeks will show of what stuff the women of India are made. I have not the shadow of a doubt as to your choice. The The destiny of India is far safer in your hands than in the hands of a Government that has so expoited India's resources that she has lost faith in herself. At every one of women's meetings, I have asked for your blessings for the national effort, and I have done so in the belief that you are pure, simple and godly enough to give them with effect. You can ensure the fruitfulness of your blessings by giving up your foreign cloth and during your spare hours ceaselessly spinning for the nation."—"Young India."

The Bombay Chronicle

SHORT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR short Advertisement Columns are specially meant for the benefit and convenience of our readers. Accordingly the rates have been fixed very low to enable private individuals to make extensive use of them for all practical purposes and thereby save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity. IF you want a clerk, an engineer, a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khitmutgar just advertise in a few short lines for a few days and you will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a very short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to other people.

The Housing Problem. IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement column will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can as well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your Own Master. IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

No Middlemen MANY gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: traders and merchants sometime use the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with vexatious enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any consideration.

Special service. THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office.

As interesting as News. THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages. IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations re their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager,

The Bombay Chronicle

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

FIRST ENGLISH INNINGS IN PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON. Aug. 13.

The Final Test Match began at the Oval to-day in the presence of fifteen thousand spectators. The weather was unsettled and rain restricted play to just over two and a half hours. England won the toss and opened their innings at 12-15 p.m. sending Russell and Brown to the wickets. Runs came slowly owing to the cautious tactics adopted by the batsmen, although Tydlesdy hit out freely his innings including four boundaries. There was delay due to the rain or over two and a half hours after lunch and the crowd displayed the greatest impatience. The score was as follows:—

ENGLAND'S FIRST INNING.

Russel c Oldfield b McDonald	13
Brown b Mailey	32
Tydlesdy c Macartney b Gregory	39
Woolley run out	23
Mead not out	19
Sandham not out	1
Extras	2
Total (for four wickets)	129

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Recd. 4 p.m. Aug. 15.

Cleveland.—In the Davis Cup Doubles, Todd and Anderson defeated Tegner and Henrikeen by 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Australia has thus defeated Denmark and will meet the winner of the India-Japan matches.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS BEAT BHUSAWAL INSTITUTE.

(6-1.)

The weather conditions yesterday were much better than on Saturday, and a fairly interesting game was witnessed when the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Poona, met the Bhusawal Institute. Neither teams had previously played in Bombay, and hence there was a large gathering present to see their play, particularly that of the Highlanders, who have no reputation of being a hot side. The Argylls showed up well, but certainly to be not as good as they were reputed to be. Their combination was excellent, but they were a bit too slow and went in for too much of short passing and did not open all the game sufficiently. Even the halves and backs too, inclined to dribble. The tactics at times proved of no avail, and against a more experienced side they would certainly not pay. Bhusawal were completely at sea in the first half, but showed up better in the second. What the side lacked was combination, and that badly too.

From the kick-off the Argylls got away at once and before the game was five minutes old they had broken through the Bhusawal defence. Bannon finding the net. The Highlanders continued to press and before long added their second goal, Bannon again being responsible. Play wound up a little after this and was in mid-field for a few minutes, but then the Highlanders again got the upper hand and McClellan scored their third goal. They still continued to press and a little before half-time Counter found the net with a fine long shot.

In the second period the Institute had more of the play than they had in the first, and at times taxed the soldiers' defence to the utmost. Early in the half Gillett got possession of the ball in mid-field and after a good individual effort, sent in a fine shot, which the goal-keeper just stopped, but could not prevent a score, as Weldon rushed up and netter the ball. The Argylls soon retaliated and McClellan added another goal for his side. The play that followed was full of incident, the ball being kept travelling up and down the field. Once during this period Bhusawal was given a corner, and Gillett sent in a fine centre, Dryburgh clearing at the expense of another corner. In the next minute or two the Argylls' goal was in danger, but eventually the soldiers cleared and for the rest of the game had the better of the play, scoring another goal before the end through Bannon. The Argylls thus won by six goals to one.

The teams:—

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders:—Goal, Dryburgh; Backs, Ritchie and Anderson; Halves, Counter, Gibson and Sergt. Brown; Forwards, Drummond, Bannon, McClellan, Mackintosh and Pte. Brown.

Bhusawal Institute:—Goal, Muir; Backs, Winn and Wood; Halves, Carey, Goddard and De Melho; Forwards, Gillett, Gardner, Remington, Weldon and Bottomley.

Referee:—Lieut. Tarbottom.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

District Staff vs. R. A. and R. A. M. C.

THE SPRINTING COMPETITION.

Two heats in the Sprinting Competition were run yesterday at half-time. This competition is for the Leslie Cup, and open to teams of three each from those teams taking part in the Rovers' Tournarent. The distance to be covered was the length of the football field, 110 yards, and the competitors had to run in full football costume. Points were allotted as follows.—5 for the first, 4 for second, 3 for third, 2 for fourth and one for fifth, the team getting the largest number of points to win the heat. The competition is a knock-out one, and the winners will keep the Leslie Cup for one year. In addition each member of the winning team will be given a silver medal, while the competitor who covers the distance in the best time, irrespective of whether he is in the winning team or not, will be presented a gold medal.

The first heat run off was that between the Bombay Gymkhana and the United Football Club, Colaba, but the latter sent in only one representative, and he finished last, the Gymkhana representatives finishing in the following order:—Gillespie, Morren, Etherington, the winning issue being 13 3/5 seconds. The Gymkhana thus won the heat by 12 points to two.

The heat between the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and Bhusawal Institute, according to the rules, should have been run off to-day, but was washed off yesterday as Bhusawal was unable to stay over for it. The result was:—Sergt. Brun (Argyll)—1; Goddard (Bhusawal)—2; Gillett (Bhusawal)—3; Remington—4; the other two Argylls' representatives finishing fifth and sixth. The winner's time was 13 2/5 secs. Bhusawal won the heat by 9 points to 6.

MR' SHERWANI'S CASE.

AN M. L. A'S APPEAL TO GOVT.

The following correspondence passed between Mr. Mohammud Faiyaz Khan of Agra and Mr. A. Lawrence, Asst. Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.

"From, A. Lawrence Esqr., M.B.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

To, Mohammud Faiyaz Khan Esqr., M.L.A., Agra.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 25th July, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the conviction of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Bar-at-Law; and to say that under the law he has the right of appeal to the High Court, Allahabad.

I have etc.

(Sd.) A. LAWRENCE.

Simla, Aug. 9.

REPLY.

To A. Lawrence, Esq., M. B. E.

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter No. 371, dated the 9th August 1921, and in reply I beg to say that as Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani of Aligarh has pleaded to the cause of Non-Cooperation, it is needless to say that he will ever appeal to the High Court of Allahabad. If he would not have been a Non-Cooperator he himself would have defended his own case in the Lower Court, and under the present circumstances naturally one cannot expect from him to appeal in the Allahabad High Court.

I think I am not wrong when I say that it is the duty of the Government to always observe justice and equality in the cases of Cooperators and Non-Cooperatore, besides this, let me draw your kind attention towards another important fact the facts that I have been observing from a long time—that as a general rule a Non-Cooperator does not defend his case in any Court besides giving a written statement, and in such cases it is rather difficult to do justice with hearthboth both the parties and, unfortunately, in these depty, in all political cases the Judgments are always delivered against the accused on one-sided evidences, generally on the reports of the C. I. C. Under these circumances, I think am right when I say that an accused has a right to enjoy the benefit of doubt, when the charges are not quite proved against the person accused.

In this particular case Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani has denied many allegations brought against him; for instance he emphatically denies that he ever said many words and passages in the C. I. D. report. So let me once draw your kind attention to Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani's case. Thanking you in anticipation.

I have etc.

(Sd.) MAHUMMUD FAIYAZ KHAN, M.L.A

Agra, Aug. 13.

BREAKING THE RULES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Gujrati" has kindly given the explanation in its yesterday's issue as regards the publishing of the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee's meeting. The paper says it was not its duty (?) to apply to the All-India Congress Committee, for a formal permission, as an editor can give publicity to any version which he believes to be true, whether prohibited or not. The paper goes on to say that it was not its look-out to see whether the other papers were silent or not. It refuses to take it to be a private matter because nearly 250 to 300 members were there in the All-India Congress Committee. That is in the paper's opinion all the members who were present there were likely to give out what they were prohibited to reveal.

The explanation given by the "Gujrati" is not at all satisfactory. I send you herewith a copy of the same for your perusal.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. S.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

"OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEM."

POOREST COUNTRY IN WORLD.

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

Mr. C. N. Vakil, Assistant Professor of Economics of the Bombay University, delivered his inaugural address on Monday evening at the Senate Hall, Mr. E. D. Talati presiding.

Mr. Vakil said the purpose of the lecture was to explain the necessity of a Department of Economics, the object with which it had been started, the work which it could do, the difficulties in its way and their possible remedies. It was a sad truth that our country was among the poorest in the world. Estimates of the average income of the people of our country had been desperately small. The observations of Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir William Hunter that 40 million people lived on insufficient food remained generally true to this day as they were when written more than a generation ago. The conditions of life of the enormous population that we had were becoming daily more difficult. The situation in which the great majority of the people lived did not conduce to health, either physical or mental. The problem of India was the problem of poverty—it was essentially the economic problem and it was concerned chiefly with the situation of the farmer. Both the Government and the people had been trying for the last many years to better the agricultural conditions, but they were as acute today as they were ever before. It was said that on account of the decay of our village industries, more and more people had been thrown on the fields, the consequence being that there was less work for each. The problem of unemployment on the fields and elsewhere was a greater problem in our country than it was in Europe, the only difference being that the problem in Europe was recent—mainly created by the war and the unemployed in Europe could make themselves heard. The leaders of thought in the different countries of Europe were conscious that in the early solution of the problem lay the wellbeing of their country. The problem of unemployment in this country was very old—so old and so uncared for that the intensity of the evil was forgotten. The people were accustomed to eke out a meagre existence in spite of this great evil. The inherent temperament of the people to suffer but not to speak had made the leaders of thought and action in our country till recently unconscious of the gravity of this evil; now and again scarcity or famine or a similar disaster in one place or another of this huge continent reminded us of the existence of this great evil, but we only resorted to a temporary remedy.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Besides the agricultural conditions of the farmer we should consider the labour condition of our straggling industries as well as the possibilities of their development; the situation of our commerce and trade in the world market; the position of our capital and our monetary resources; the great financial questions of revenue taxation; currency and exchange. One or more of these lay at the root of our economic grievances from which the country was suffering for generations past. The present movement, of which the Department of Economics could not remain in ignorance, in favour of *swadeshi* goods to the exclusion of foreign goods and the efforts to revive the hand loom, though ostensibly connected with a political propaganda—were parts of an economic principle.

The speaker then referred to the various problems in economics created by the world war and the consequent industrial strikes all over the world. In England the greatest economic question felt by every man was, as in our country that of high prices. India also had her financial troubles; she had large increases in her taxation and debts and her exchange and currency problems had baffled the greatest experts. The war prices were still there, and our economic problem acute in pre-war days had been made more so by the war.

To consider all these questions properly a systematic study was essential but the lecturer complained that the ordinary graduate in economics was unable to grasp all these questions properly because he was taught books based on conditions which were not prevalent in this country. The lecturer had rarely seen any article in a newspaper or magazine in this country which threw any new light on economic problems. The lecturer stated that for the Hons. Course in conomics as many as a dozen books were prescribed, which formed but one out of the seven papers. The Department of Economics had to infuse a new spirit of inquiry, or to create an atmosphere of research in the economics problems of this country in general and of this presidency in particular. It had to develope the thinking capacity of the fresh graduate in economics. It would contribute its share towards the making of that vast subject which was known ambiguously as "Indian Economics." It would help to create a scientific public opinion on economic questions; it would not, however, advocate the opinions of any one party; it would welcome and afford a common ground for the study and discussion of all shades of economic opinion in order to be able to find out the truth. For the realisations of these aims they would require patient workers. Unless all their needs were fully realised and unless all their requirements were forthcoming the new institution would not prosper. The University authorities had provided a certain numbers of scholarships, but they must also get other serious students and he appealed to the rich men of Bombay to help the Department as the late Sir Ratan Tata had done in the case of the London School of Economics. And other of their great need was a good library for research purposes. There were three kinds of students generally—those who worked in the library, those who were doing the industrial work and those who were working in villages. He appealed for the provision of a suitable library for his Department and he hoped that in this regard Bombay would not lag behind Calcutta.

For the purpose of fully utilising their resources two professors were not quite sufficient for their purposes and outside help was required from the eminent professors in the affiliated colleges in the city and elsewhere who could render the greatest service to the Department of Economics. There were also a large number of eminent well-versed men in the city, outside the academic line, who could also help the Department in several ways. He also looked for cooperation to such societies as the Servant of Society, the Indian Economic Society, etc. He appealed to Government to let them make use of the large Secretariat Library for their research work, as there were a large number of volumes there which were not available elsewhere and which might be invaluable for research. The India Office gave similar facilities to students of research. There were also the Government departments of Cooperation and Industries and Labour. All these could render him very useful and valuable assistance.

He then gave an outide of the work which his Department was going to do in the way of teaching and said there would be students who would attend to the classes for the sake of their examinations and there would be students who would want to do research work. All there would be given equally encouraging treatment.

With a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN MINERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have received the following letter from Swami Vishwanand, the Miner's leader for circulation. The letter speaks for itself.—Yours, etc.,

D. CHAMAN LALL.
Secy. Trade Union Congress.

On June 25th I addressed a letter to Dr. Thompson, Medical Officer Jharia Mines Board of Health, requesting information as to the cases of cholera in the Jharia coal field.

There was a sharp outbreak of cholera at some localities in the mining area, and many panic-striken coolies and various other persons residents within this said area, came to me for information and advice. Having had some work to do for the betterment of their conditions, I am regarded by the miners as guide and a friend, and it is well known that I live in the coal field for serving the minors—My God appointed task.

I set forth below the reply Dr. Thompson condescends to give in answer to my request for information. I am a Sanyasi—his fulminations against me will do me no harm. I am only sorry for him.

I have non-co-operated with the world, so that I may co-operate with God who dwells in man. I thought I could co-operate with Dr. Thompson in service of man but I was mistaken. He only exacts service and never renders back any. He is but one unit in a top-heavy system which is the gilded index of far reaching ruin.—Yours etc.

VISHWANAND SANYASI.

True copy of Dr. Thompson's letter No. 1795 dated 29th June 1921, Dhanbad.

To Swami Biswanand Sanyasi, Jharia.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 25th instant, requesting information as to the cases of cholera in the Jharia coal field and stating that this information is required on behalf of the public, I have the honour to inform you that it is not my intention to supply the information to you. I understand that you are an active non-cooperator, and an interfering busy body, and that posing as a student of economics, you spend your time in upsetting labours. Further so far as I am aware, you are neither a resident or owner of property in this subdivision, and fail to understand how you represent the public.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. W. Thompson,
Medical Officer of Health.

"AN ISLAMIC INSTITUTION."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The object of the founders of the Karnatak High School Hubli was to make a perfect Islamic Institution that is, the staff and the students were exclusively to be Mussalmans. But now I am surprised to learn that no sooner is the institution transferred to the government than the object of the founders is set aside by the appointment of a non-muslim in the said Islamic institution. Secondly in the Karnatak no non-muslim matriculated candidate can have better knowledge and more ability to teach in Persian than a Mussalman unpassed matric candidate, who has spent many of his years in Hyderabad (Deccan). This short sighted policy displayed in the appointment of Mr. Kavi as Persian teacher has caused much discontent among the Muslim public. The appointment of Mr. Kavi in the Islamic institution is like putting a square peg in a round hole. Some might argue that in appointing Mr. Kavi, his university qualification was taken into consideration and that the acceptance of the services of the Muslim candidate in question would be all slight to the university. But this argument does not hold, for as I said, it is a purely Muslim institution. Yours etc.—

A MUSLIM GRADUATE.

BAKR-ID.

DELHI BUTCHERS' DECISION NOT TO KILL COWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 14.

At a meeting of Delhi butchers, it was decided after a prolonged discussion not to sacrifice cows during the forthcoming Bakr-Id festival it is stated that this decision would not only affect Delhi proper but also the adjoining districts. The Congress and Khilafat volunteers have been successfully persuading the people not to kill cows and every effort is being made by them to prevent altercation between Hindus and Muslims during the Bakr-Id season.

Last night a meeting was held at Patodi House at which Ulemas and others delivered speeches on Hindu-Muslim unity and cow sacrifice.

PANCHGANI MUNICIPALITY.

VERDICT OF SESSIONS JUDGE.

The following are the remarks of the Sessions Judge, Satara, concerning certain strictures passed by the First Class Magistrate upon the conduct of the Panchgani Municipality, connection with the Panchgani Butchers' case, when the said case came before him on appeal:—

"There is however another aspect of the case to which I must refer. The last three pages of the Magistrate's judgment are devoted to certain criticisms of the Panchgani Municipality, which, in my opinion, are irrelevent and improper. There are also some strictures on the complainant's conduct in certain other matters.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale appears for the Municipality and the complainant, and requests that this part of the judgment be deleted and refers to In re. Holi Bassappa Pappa (23 Bom. L. R. 857.)

I am not sure if Mr. Kale has a *locus standi* in the present case. But the Public Prosecutor has also requested that the remarks should be deleted. I am doubtful of any power to delete them, but the remarks have been published in two leading Bmbay newspapers recently and made the foundation of certain criticisms on the administration of Municipal affairs at Panchgani. I think it is right that I should refer to them. In the first place, the remarks are irrelevent because the Magistrate was not holding an inquiry into the administration of the Municipality which was not represented, and in the second place, the inferences drawn by the Magistrate from the evidence appear to be wrong. Forst, to the concession in the rates of mutton allowed to the complainant and Mr. Billimoria (Wit. 4). These gentlemen are, respectively, the heads of a Hospital and a Sanatorium, and boys' schools Mr Billimoria says, in re-examination, that his is a big institution which consumes a large quantity of mutton. It is common knowledge that large consumeres such as schools, hotels, hospitals and the like pay lower rates for supplies than private houses, in the same way wholesale rates are cheaper than retail.

The other instance is rather to the complainant's credit than otherwise, viz, that there being no meat available he told the Municipal Secretary to advance Rs. 50 for the immediate purchase of sheep. Whether the amount was taken from the Municipal funds or was paid by the Secretary is disputed, but in any case it is admitted that the complainant paid the money out of his own pocket that evening. I do not see anything improper in this. On the contrary, if the complainant had done nothing and no meat had been available that day in Panchgani which is a place mainly inhabited by Europeans, Eurasians and Parsis and contains many schools, hotels, etc. all consuming meats, it is not difficult to imagine the outcry against the Municipality and the indignant letters to the press which would have followed.

In these circumstances I am of opinion that the remarks of the Magistrate regarding the administration of the Municipality and the Complainant's conduct are unnecessary and unfounded. As he was directed a copy of the judgment to be sent to the higher authorities I must draw the attention of the collector this portion of my judgment in appeal.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S THANKS.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, visited several Mahomedan homes in various parts of the city yesterdad and he was assured by all Moslems whom he met, that no cow was sacrified yesterday. He was further assured by them that even during these three days of sacrifice, they were not going to sacrifice cows. Mr. Nanavaty, then called upon the Central Khalifat Office at Khadak, Near the Esphinstone Bridge, to express his thanks to the Khalifat workers and particularly to Maulana Shaukat Ali, whose unceasing activities in this cause are responsible to a great extent for the stoppage of cow-sacrifices. Mr. Nanavaty waited for Mr. Shaukat Ali with a view personally to thank him for his humanitarian labours, but could not meet him, as the Maulana with other Khilafat workers were busily engaged in their mission the whole of yesteday. Mr. Nanavay on behalf of the President and all the other members of his League, expresses his thanks to Maulana Shaukat Ali and his co-workers in the humanitarian cause.

DIED OF BLOWS.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, touching the death of one Kazi Karim Kazi Shabuddin whose death was caused on the 14th instant by Syncope due to blows on his stomach inflicted by one Abdulla Ismail with his fist.

One Hafizbee, deposed that the deceased was his grandfather. On the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. he (the witness) was in the room of the deceased. The deceased returned home the same evening and was followed by the suspect who asked him for money. The deceased said he had no money, but when he got some he would give him money. The suspect, then, caught hold of the deceased by his throat and gave him blows on the stomach with his fist. The witness raised an alarm and as a result of which the people came there and put the deceased first on a box. He began to tremble and was then put on a bed. A doctor was sent for but before his arrival the deceased expired. The suspect had left the place after the incident. Thereafter the police took charge of the death body.

The Coroner's Surgeon, who examined the body of the deceased said that the body of the deceased was brought to the Morgue on the 15th instant. He was of opinion that the cause of death was syncope.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by Syncope due apparently to blows on his stomach inflicted by the suspect with his fist.

"THE TASK BEFORE US."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

There will be a public lecture by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 6-30 p.m., at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of "The Task Before Us." The meeting is open to all and the front seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Sup. mails for Singapore and Japan per the Kasada Maru close at 6-30 p.m.

University Convocation, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, University, 5-15 p.m.

Steamer Sicilia with outward mails of July 28 expected to arrive 9 a.m.

The Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., 9, Bank Street, Ordinary General Meeting, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

Ordinary General Meetings of the Western India and the Hindustan Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., 12, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.

University Settlement: Second Classical Concert at the Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 15

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. Kasada Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant.

WANTED OWNER OF A LOST BOOK.

Mr. S. R. Kirkpatrick, Principal, Government High School, Aurangabad, writes that he has found a copy of the "Law of Torts" by Ratanlal and D. K. Thakore, which, he says, will be returned to the owner if the latter satisfies him about the ownership. The book is said to have been purchased at S. Govind & Co. of Bombay and bears the date of July 7th, 1921.

HIGGINS SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

VERDICT OF JURY

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Monday morning touching the death of Mr. Louis Higgins, aged 35 years, who attempted to commit suicide on Saturday last by cutting his throat with a piece of glass in a tram, the full details of which were been published in "The Chronicle" yesterday.

Mr. Arthur Crawford Higgins, Conservancy Superintendent, the Bombay Municipality, said that the deceased was his brother who was a Marine Engineer. On the 13th instant at 9 p.m. at the G. T. Hospital he last saw the deceased alive. He heard on Saturday that he had cut his throat. The deceased was in danger of being torpedoed three times during the last war and that seemed to have prayed in his mind. Mr Louis died at 1 a.m. on Monday at the Hospital. He had, so far as the witness knew, no other trouble before.

Captain J. H. Whittenburry, I.M.D., House Surgeon, the G. T. Hospital deposed that the deceased was brought to the Hospital at 3 p.m. on the 13th of August by Sergeant Foster from Kalbadevi Road where he was said to have cut his throat in a tram-car with a piece of glass which he got from the window of the car by breaking it with his fist. On admission he was conscious but suffering from shock. He had the following injuries:—An irregular shaped Jagsed, gaping, incesed wound 3¼" long and 2" wide directed across the upper and central part of the front of his neck cutting all the tissues of the neck and 3/4 of the front part of his windpipe. The large arteries and veins on both sides of the neck were exposed but not cut through. There had been considerable bleeding from the wounds. His wounds were dressed and the bleeding was stopped. At first there was some slight improvement in his condition, but later on he became worse and he died at 1 a.m. on Monday, the 15th instant. He was of opinion that the cause of his death was Cut-Throat and Hamorrhage.

Mr. Varjvandas Jamnadas, a Share Broker, residing at Bhuleshwar said on the 13th instant about 2-30 p.m. he was a passenger in a tram-car going from Dhobi Talao to Pydhownie. The deceased was a passenger in the car. He saw him cutting his throat with a piece of glass. All the passengers except himself had got out of the car. Thereupon, the police hurried to the scene and caught hold of the hands of the deceased who, then, dropped the piece of glass. The deceased was seated on the first bench of the car, and the witness was on the third.

Narayan Vithu, P. C. No. 12 "A" Colaba deposed that on the 13th August at 2-30 p.m. he was walking along Kalbadevi Road, when he heard that a passenger in a tram car had cut his throat. He went and saw the deceased bleeding from the throat. Thereafter, he went to the Police Station at Princess Street and brought the matter to the notice of Sergeant Foster. He also saw a piece of glass in a window broken near the deceased.

Sergeant Fredrick Victor Foster, Police Officer, Princess Street Police Station deposed that on the 13th August at 2-30 p.m. he went with P. C. No. 12 to a tram car and saw the deceased lying on the front foot-board of a tram car. He was being held up by two Parsis. His throat was cut and he dendered him first aid and took him to the G. T. Hospital. He had in his pocket Rs. 55. He seemed determined to commit suicide.

Deputy Inspector Henry Charles Stokes, the Esplanade Police Station, deposed that the deceased declared himself a vagrant at the Esplanade Police Station on the night of August 12. He was locked up. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to whom he said that he had money in the Bank of Bombay. When he took him to the Bank and found that he had Rs. 59 which he withdrew, he advised him to leave Rs. 9 in the Bank but he said it would be of no use to do so as he was going to be shot at 2 o'clock. The Magistrate discharged him. The deceased talked in a rambling manner.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a unanimous verdict that the death of Mr. Louis Higgins was caused by his having cut this throat with a piece of glass obtained from a broken pane of a tram car window apparently whilst he was mentally deranged.

INDIAN RACING

FORM AT A GLANCE

1-4-1920 TO 31-3-1921

CONTENTS.

Racing Fixtures English running of Imported Horses.
List of Licensed Jockeys.
Change of Horses names.

Races Past:—Bangalore, Poona, Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Meerut and Gwalior, Rawalpindi and Barrackpore.
Index.

N. B.—One, and only one reference is necessary. Refer to any horse in the Index. There may be seen the age, name Division colour pedigree, height (if a pony or an Arab), trainer the races in which that particular animal has taken part and the owner. Balira has been 'out' on 16 occasions: according to ordinary Racing Calendars this information could only be obtained by sixteen separte references thereto, whereas, in this Manual ALL these particulars could be secured AT A GLANCE at the INDEX.

V. P. P. Re. 5, Publisher 11, Elysium Row, CALCUTTA or at ARMY AND NAVY STORES, BOMBAY.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 16, 1921.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE.

We reproduced yesterday from "The Nation" a remarkable article under the heading "The Gathering Storm in India." "The Nation" represents all that is best in England, English tradition and English statesmanship. The article was, on the whole, a fairly accurate representation of the facts of the situation in India, but it also reveals how far still are even the best of Englishmen from realising the inwardness of the struggle that India is now carrying on. The writer says: "It is true, of course, that Mr. Gandhi's stand on the Turkish Treaty accounts for much of the disquiet among the Indian Moslems and the closeness of the alliance between their leaders and the Hindu Nationalists. To many Europeans this is altogether inexplicable. Certainly, in India to-day there is no more problematical question than that created by Mr. Gandhi's championship of the Caliphate—a championship so thoroughgoing as to lead some of his own associates to believe that he is more resolute to destroy the Treaty of Seyres than to fulfil his own programme of an India immediately self-governing." It is, of course, true that Mr. Gandhi's stand on the Turkish Treaty has immensely strengthened the Khilafat movement and cemented the union between Hindus and Muslims, but it is far from the truth to assert that it accounts either for "much of the disquiet among the Indian Moslems" or for "the closeness of the alliance between their leaders and the Hindu Nationalists." For the "disquiet"—surely a very mild word to express the feeling of Muslims—has existed in its deepest intensity ever since the terms of the infamous Treaty of Sevres were announced and the alliance between Muslims and Hindus was the result of a common wrong which culminated in the crime of Jallianwalla. The situation would not be inexplicable to any one who, as we have said, realised the inwardness of the struggle India is carrying on, who understood, in fact, the motives which inspires Mahatma Gandhi's stand on the Turkish Treaty.

Mahatma Gandhi symbolises the struggle of an awakened Asia against Europe, for the time being, but ultimately for the establishment of peace, goodwill and justice among the nations of the world. Asia had for long been groaning under the economico-imperialistic domination of Europe, but her faith in the Englishman's word and his justice reconciled her to her position in the hope that with the help of England she would soon come into her own. The Treaty of Sevres and the shambles of Jallianwalla came as a rude shock. The Englishman's word proved to be the basest treachery and his justice the grimmest mockery. The scales fell from before her eyes and she saw truth for the first time—the truth that she could not come into her own with the aid of another but through her own unaided effort, that the hand which Europe held out to her was not that of a true friend and, above all, that her submission to Europe's seductive charms was a wrong not only to herself but also to Europe and the world at large. The Great war was waged, she was told, to save the world for democracy and to rid it of the canker of Prussianism. But how has that war ended? True, Germany has been rid of Prussianism, but the Prussian conquered the world thoroughly enough. The mad dog of Prussianism was killed, indeed, but it did not die before it had bitten its slayers. And how badly have the victors been bitten we have seen in the Peace which they have made which has not yet brought peace and goodwill among men. Prussianism flourished on the twin forces of imperialism and militarism and its main purpose was the economic exploitation of other nations at the point of the bayonet. The Treaty of Sevres is the handiwork of Allied Prussians and Jallianwalla of British Prussians. So then the war against Prussianism has to be continued. Only the scene has changed and the weapons are new. For Prussianism cannot be killed by the weapon it knows how well to handle—force. The weapon against which it is powerless is—soul-force, the force of non-violent non-cooperation. This force cannot be intimidated or trampled underfoot. For, the strength of awakened Asia lies not in her superior millions, nor in her greater homogeneousness, but in her spiritual faith, her consequent welcome of suffering and death.

India, fighting with this weapon, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, is fighting for all Asia. Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi cannot be *more resolute* to destroy the Treaty of Sevres than to fulfil his own programme of an India immediately self-governing. The destruction of the Treaty of Sevres and the attainment of Swaraj are the two essential objects of one common struggle and there can be no end to the struggle so long as either of them remains unattained; in fact, the winning of Swaraj is the more immediate end, inasmuch as the Treaty of Sevres cannot stand for a single day as soon as a self-governing India makes her voice heard against its iniquitous terms. It stands, and the Premier of England can afford to jest about it, because the Government of Lord Reading is not a Government of *India*. The Government of Lord Reading is part of a system upon which as "The Nation" says, the doom has been pronounced. The remedy "The Nation" suggests is the repeal, without reserve or qualification, of the Rowlatt Act which, according to it, lies behind Amritsar in the popular consciousness, and the linking of the repeal with "the proclamation of a new spirit and policy calling India into membership of a Commonwealth that is a reality and not a spectacle." We have had "proclamations" in plenty and also "boons"; what India is determined to have now and immediately is Swaraj and a readjustment of her relations with England on terms of mutual trust and equality.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau who waited on his Excellency the Governor on Wednesday must have been deeply disappointed at the lecture Sir George Lloyd delivered to them. The Governor's statement, lengthy though it is, leaves unanswered the majority of the points raised, and where an explanation has been given it appears debateable or unconvincing. We shall not discuss at length the various statements made by Sir George Lloyd and the arguments used by him to convince the Chamber and the larger audience outside, that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is necessary, practicable and financially sound. We shall only point out that the Governor has failed to throw light on some of the material points about which the Chamber was anxious to obtain information. In his preliminary speech Mr. Lalji Naranji, Chairman of the Chamber, had requested his Excellency to note that the Chamber required information "mainly on the following five points":—

(a) Further information regarding figures of major heads by which the total of Rs. 8 crores and fifty lakhs is reached.

(b) Causes which are responsible for the original estimate of Rs. 4 crores given by the Hon. Sir C. Setalvad having increased to Rs. 8 crores and fifty lakhs.

(c) Grounds in details on which in the opinion of the Government Development cannot be made a Transferred Subject.

(d) Reasons for not having a governing body for the Development Department instead of the present Advisory Committee.

(e) Whether the Government can give assurance that there is no conflict of engineering opinion with regard to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

The Governor promised to supply the Chamber that very day the information they asked under the head (a) and (b); so no doubt the Chamber is now in possession of the information. Sir George Lloyd, however, would have done well to take the public, the taxpayers and the investors in the Development loan, as well as the Chamber, into his confidence, for they are not less anxious to be enlightened than the Chamber. We hope the Director of Information will take the earliest opportunity to inform the public. Sir George Lloyd undertook to deal with the points raised under the heads (c), (d) and (e), but his explanation, lengthy though it is, does not cover all these points. He has only dealt with the question why Development has not been made a Transferred subject; the reasons for not having a governing body for the Development Department instead of the present Advisory Board and the assurance that there is no conflict of engineering opinion regarding the Back Bay scheme are not given. Why? Sir George appeals to the public of Bombay to help him in the "operation" which he has undertaken for the health of the City and for which he has summoned the best doctors available, but he does not inform us whether the doctors he has so far consulted disagreed regarding the remedy. Sir George has also left unanswered the question why instead of a controlling board a merely advisory board has been set up.

His Excellency seems to be afraid of trusting Indians with the financial interests that are involved in the scheme and he wishes that the Indian Ministers should be spared the charges of corruption and the like, which, in his opinion, are likely to be levelled at those who are engaged in administering the Land Acquisition Act. If this is Sir George's considered opinion, no better condemnation of the entire Reform Scheme can there be than this. We wonder how the Indian Ministers especially and the "Cooperators" in general, appreciate the suggestion that they will not be able either to rise above the temptations of large financial control or to withstand the whispers of corruption or favouritsm that may be blown against them. But may we ask, whether equally large financial interests are not involved in the administration of the Education, P. W. D., Forests, and Local Self-Government Departments? If, however, Sir George or the Secretary of State wished to keep the control of the land acquisition operations as a reserved subject, they were welcome to do so, without infringing on the right of the Indian Minister to control the development side of the scheme. Why was not such an arrangement made? Sir George Lloyd said that the confidence of the public is essential to the success of all such enterprises. We, who have special facilities for estimating public feeling, can inform him that so far as the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is concerned, it does not command public confidence. If public opinion has not manifested itself strongly against the scheme, it is due to the fact that the people have ceased to have any faith in Government and are determined to concentrate their energies on the prosecution of the Congress programme. The speech of Sir George Lloyd, on the other hand, breathes a determination to ignore the people altogether, while professing a desire to win their confidence. One sentence in the speech will explain what we mean. In concluding the Governor said: "And, therefore, on this matter I would ask you to take *my advice* (our italics) and leave matters as they are for the present. If in a year and a half you find this system is faulty and offers you little influence I will at any rate reconsider the matter"—which means, in effect: "We know we are in the right, whatever you think to the contrary, and we are determined to proceed with our scheme at all costs." We do not think it is necessary to draw attention to the unbusiness-like nature of this attitude.

As we have already pointed out, there could be no greater proof of the futility of the reforms than the reason assigned by Sir George Lloyd for protecting the Back Bay and other projects of Development from the control of the Council. When the housing scheme was first projected in the Council in August last, we assured Sir George Lloyd of our fullest support to his earnest efforts to grapple with a problem which was every day growing more and more serious. We did so with two important reservations. We think it necessary to recall those reservations. The first was that the details of the scheme should be immediately published and that sufficient time should be given to the public for consideration of those details before the projects were taken in hand. In regard to the Back Bay Scheme, which is the only controversial project in the Housing Programme, that condition was not fulfilled. The other and much more important reservation was expressed in these words: "We are glad to have the assurance of Sir George Lloyd that the new Board will be hampered by as few red tape rules as possible and as little trammelled by old fashioned methods as possible. But let us assure him that it is neither a wise nor fair policy to have things—even the most beneficial things—done for the people without letting them feel that they have had a hand in the doing of those things." Sir George Lloyd's Government, as we have seen, have absolutely ignored the people's right to a real control over the disposal of their money and the future of their City. That only ten minutes were vouchsafed to the scheme during the budget discussion in March is an eloquent testimony to this fact. When, however, we say that the *people* must feel that they have had a hand in the doing of these things, we mean not merely the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Corporation or the Council, not a few members of which have their own axes to grind, but the majority of the people of Bombay, the lower middle and the working classes whom the Governor had in mind when in his Council speech he said that "for all that makes home life pleasant, light, air, space and cleanliness, it (Bombay) is indeed a City of death" "for the children it is a city of Death". It is these *people* who have the greatest stake in the City who are no longer in a mood to place their future in the hands of irresponsible bureaucrats or believe that the latter alone are the most trustworthy guardians of public money and interests. No, autocracy has been doomed. If Sir George Lloyd is anxious to convince these people of the immediate necessity of the Reclamation Scheme, he must satisfy them by giving *their representatives* leave to examine the project in all its ramifications.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Tangle.

The situation as regards Ireland is approaching a stage which may be described as characteristically Irish. Not only truce has been called on both sides, but the British Government have gone to the length of releasing all members of the Dail Eirenn who had been in durance vile. Now comes the news that Mr. De Valera has rejected the Government's terms, which included the offer of a dominion status to Ireland. We are told, no doubt, that the door of negotiations is not yet definitely closed, but if the Sinn Feiners are bent on demanding a republic, as seems to be the case from Gen. Smuts' letter now published, one sees no way out of the impasse but a rupture of relations and a fresh "war to the knife." But if the truce comes to be denounced, are we to suppose that all those that have been recently released and Mr. De Valera, too, will be re-arrested and clapped into jail and the old guerilla warfare with all its horrors will be resumed. The world cannot think of such a debacle and we doubt very much whether it will tolerate it for any length of time. The reasons for the Sinn Feiner's rejection of the Government terms are not difficult to make out. The Dominion status offered to Ireland is not quite on a par with that of the self-governing colonies like Canada or Australia, for in the case of Ireland the Mother country reserves to itself the naval defence of the island. What the Sinn Feiners are demanding is the fullest freedom to Ireland to determine her own destiny. Whether she will choose to remain within the Empire as an equal member of the Commonwealth or whether she will cut herself adrift and declare a republic, must be left to be decided by herself—such seems to be the gist of the Sinn Fein argument. The Lloyd George Cabinet seems unwilling to concede full Dominion status to Ireland because it fears that with such freedom she will lose no time in cutting herself adrift from the Empire. How the gordian knot will be cut by British statesmen it is difficult to tell. At any rate, coercion cannot be the remedy, for it has been tried and found wanting.

The Opium Evil; India's Responsibility.

There is no denying the charge that the chief responsibility for the spread of the opium evil in China and some other Far Eastern countries rests upon India as the main producer of this deleterious drug. As Mr. Harmsworth told the House of Commons the other day the cessation of the traffic in this drug between China and India was conditional on the former country's undertaking to suppress the cultivation of opium within her own borders. Why such an extraordinary condition should have been imposed by British statesmen in the name of India, when India's own representatives were demanding that the immoral traffic should be put an end to for its own sake and regardless of all financial considerations, we need not labour here to discuss. It is not the only immoral or unjust policy to which the people of India have been committed by their "rulers." All right-minded Indians utterly repudiate the Government of India's opium policy. It holds good, however, for all practical purposes and the Chinese and other Far Eastern races continue to be drugged with this Indian poison. Self-respecting India must now insist that the manufacture of opium in this country, for purposes other than medical, shall be put an end to without any further delay, whatever China or any other country may or may not do. In India itself the opium habit has been responsible for havoc only a little less in extent than that due to the use of spirituous drinks. In the interests of India's population at least, if not of other Asiatic races, the traffic should be suppressed. So long as India continues to cultivate opium and export it in large quantities to Far Eastern countries, smuggling of the drug into China is bound to prevail and foil even the best efforts of the Chinese authorities to eradicate the opium habit. Let India wash her hands of the dirty business and China will take care of herself.

Tata Bank and "Gandhi Cap."

While the majority of the European firms in this city and even Government offices are tolerant of the "Gandhi-Cap", we are extremely pained to learn that the management of the Tata Bank—an *Indian* Bank with a "patriotic" Board of Directors—are displaying bitter hostility to the cap and have gone to the extent of dismissing one of their clerks for the mere "fault" of wearing it. It appears that on the 7th instant this unfortunate employee went with a white cap to attend to his duties. On seeing him in that head dress Mr. Kirkland, Assistant Accountant, is said to have reported him to the Chief Accountant, Mr. Fisk. The latter is stated to have called the clerk, told him that the cap was "a sign of Non-Cooperation" and warned him that if he came to office with this cap, his services would be dispensed with. The clerk told him that all the other Banks in Bombay were permitting their staff to put on such caps and asked him why he should refuse permission to his clerks. "That is my wish" was the only reply vouchsafed to the clerk, who, we learn, was served on the 11th inst. with the following notice of dismissal:—

"The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.,
Head Office,
Bombay, 11th Aug., 1921.

Mr. R. J. Chavan,

Kindly note that your services are dispensed with from to-day on account of disobedience in not carrying out instructions. You will receive one month's pay in lieu of notice.

CHARLTON FISK,
Accountant."

We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that the majority, at least, of the Directors would approve of the palpably unpatriotic and unjust policy which seems to find favour with the present European management of the Bank. We say here nothing about the heartlessness of the step itself. It is for the shareholders of the Bank and the public who patronise this institution, bearing a revered name, to see whether such unmitigated high-handedness as the above should be tolerated in the name of "office discipline."

Trombay Land Acquisitions.

We publish in another place the reply which the land and householders of the villages in the Island of Trombay have received from the Government of Bombay in connection with the memorial they had submitted last month protesting against the wholesale acquisition of their lands by the Development Department. It will be noted that the reply is sent by the very Department against whose actions the protest had been lodged, but, perhaps, it is a thing to be expected under the regime of red tape. The gist of the reply is that what the Department is doing is in "the public interests" and that it does not believe that its operations are causing anybody any hardships and consequently the redress asked for cannot be given. The memorial was lengthy, but the reply is a brief one. In the breathless hurry in which the various schemes devised for the everlasting benefit of the people of Bombay and its suburbs are being pushed on, the Department, evidently, has no time to devote to the little injustices which its operations are entailing or to solve the mysteries of the transfers of the lands of the poor to the possession of the rich and the favoured. We should have thought, however, that the Department would have attempted some explanation, however clumsy, of the mysterious protection, in the way of repeated exemption from the operation of the Land Acquisition Act, which the lands of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji are enjoying at the hands of the Department. The memorial drew pointed attention to the phenomenon and we also ventilated the public surprise at the disclosures made. The reply of the Department is silent regarding the matter, but in the very "public interests" which the Department is anxious to safeguard, it is necessary that a satisfactory explanation should be forthcoming of the attitude of the Department towards these particular lands. These lands, adjoining Pirpao, were "acquired" by Government from some of the memorialists in a most arbitrary manner.

Strange Methods.

According to the memorial "No proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act were taken nor was any compensation paid. Not even a show was made of any necessity for the land and yet land which had been in the possession of the owners and had been expressly granted to their ancestors in perpetuity was taken away from the owners at the sweet will of the Government. What is stranger still is that when the owners applied for copies of the orders of Government under which their lands had been taken away from them, they were curtly informed that the copies of the Government orders could not be furnished. These lands, it is understood, have also been demised by Government to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji and the strangest part of all is that these lands so leased to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji have not been notified for acquisition." How can "zoo-loom" of this sort be in the "public interest" If the Development Department has any justification to offer for these strange proceedings it should lose no time in making it known for the benefit of the public as well as those who have been thus despoiled of their lands.

IRISH PEACE PROPOSALS.

READY TO GRANT AUTONOMY OF SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

"DOMINION STATUS ILLUSORY."

MR. DE VALERA'S REPLY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REJOINDER.

"NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE ON SECESSION PRINCIPLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 15.

The text of Government's proposals for the Irish settlement, made by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. De Valera on the 20th. July, the Irish leader's reply, dated the 10th. August, and Mr. Lloyd George's rejoinder of the 13th. August, is officially published.

The proposals which are signed by the Premier and are described as merely a broad outline of the attempted settlement are prefaced by a statement in which Government dwells on its desire to end the longstanding unhappy divisions between Britain and Ireland. Government points out that there is no part of the world where Irishmen have made their homes, but suffers from our ancient feuds.

Government proposes that Ireland should have forthwith status of Dominion by which she would enjoy complete autonomy in taxation and finance, and would maintain her own courts of law and judges, her own military forces for home defence, her own constabulary and police and take over matters relating to postal services, education, land, agriculture, mines, forestry, housing, labour unemployment, transport, trade, public health, health insurance, and liquor traffics.

Stipulations.

To sum up, Ireland shall exercise all powers on which autonomy of the self-governing Dominions is based, subject only to the following conditions which, Government are of opinion, are vital to the welfare and safety of both Britain and Ireland:

Firstly, It is essential for the protection of Britain's communications that the Navy alone shall control the seas around Ireland and, Britain and Ireland shall accord the Navy's essential needs in Irish harbours and coasts.

Secondly, the Irish Territorial force shall numbericaly conform to the military establishment in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Thirdly, all necessary facilities shall be afforded for the development of defence and communication by air.

Fourthly, the hope is expressed that Ireland will voluntarily contribute, proportionately to her wealth, to the naval, military and air forces of the Empire for which it is assumed that voluntary recruiting will be permitted throughout Ireland, particularly for the famous Irish regiments which have so long gallantly served His Majesty all over the world.

Fifthly, the British and Irish Government shall agree to impose no protective duties or other restrictions upon the flow of transport, trade and commerce, between all parts of the United Kingdom.

Sixthly, Ireland shall assume the responsibility for the share of the present national debt and war pensions which are in dispute and an arbitrator shall be appointed from within the Dominions.

Government proposes that the conditions of settlement, in accordance with the foregoing principles shall be embodied in a treaty to which British and Irish parliaments shall give effect. The settlement must allow for the full recognition of the existing powers of the Northern Parliament which cannot be abrogated without the latter's consent.

MR. DE VALERA'S REPLY.

CLAIM FOR IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. De Valera's reply dated from the Office of the President, Dublin Mansion House, and described as an official translation, apparently from Gaelic, confirms the opinion previously expressed to Mr. Lloyd George that Dail Eireann could not and the Irish people would not accept the proposals and it declares that the stipulations render the proposals self-contradictory.

It proceeds to assert the claim for Irish independence and says that the Dominion status for Ireland would be illusory because the freedom of the Dominions is not the result of the legal enactments or treaties, but is due to an immense distance separating them from Britain, making English interference impracticable. The most explicit guarantees, therefore, including the "Dominions acknowledged right to secede" would be necessary to secure equal freedom for Ireland.

He and his colleagues would have been ready to recommend a certain treaty of free association with British commonwealth group as with a partial League of Nations if they were assured that it would secure allegiance of the present dissenting minority to meet whose sentiment alone this step could be contemplated.

He declares his readiness to negotiate treaties and agreements as regards mutual limitation of armaments, facilitation of air and railway communications and smooth commercial intercourse. Such treaties must first be ratified by national legislature and then by the Irish people as a whole. Mr. De Valera expresses his willingness to leave the question of Ireland's liability for a share of national debt to two arbitrators with an independent third, or alternatively, in the latter case, to nominee by the President of United States.

He expresses confidence that a complete peaceful reconciliation can be effected by south with the north of Ireland if Britain stands aside, but if immediate settlement is unobtainable, he is willing that the question shall be submitted to an external arbitration.

He concludes that his Government is thus ready to meet the British Government in everything reasonable and just.

LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

DESTINY INDISSOLUBLY LINKED.

Mr. Lloyd George's reply dated 13th August declares that no British Government can compromise upon the claim that it should acknowledge Ireland's right to secede from allegiance to the King. History of the two islands for many centuries sufficiently proves that their destinies are indissolubly linked. British Government cannot consent to refer the questions concerning Britain and Ireland alone to a foreign arbitration.

Mr. Lloyd George expresses profound gladness at Mr. De Valera's belief in the possibility of an agreement with Northern Ireland, but says that the north cannot be coerced.

He declares that the conditions of a proposed settlement do not contain any derogation of Ireland's status as Dominion or desire for British ascendancy or impairment of Ireland's national ideals.

He concludes with hope that Mr. De Valera will accept in principle the proposals made in a sincere desire to achieve peace and he expresses readiness to discuss application of details whenever such an accept ance is communicated.

BRITISH GOVT'S OFFER.

UNITY IN IRELAND POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 14.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug 15.

In the published text of the correspondence regarding the offer to Ireland of Dominion status, British Government points out that free nations comprising this Empire are drawn from many different races with different histories, traditions and ideals. The British and the French in Canada have long forgotten bitter conflicts which divided their ancestors.

In South Africa, Transvaal Republic and Free State have joined with two British colonies to make a great self-governing union under His Majesty's sway and the British people cannot believe that where Canada and South Africa with equal and even greater difficulties so signally succeeded, Ireland will fail.

After reciting British Government's offer, Mr. Lloyd-George points out that, guaranteed in these liberties, which no foreign people can challenge without challenging the Empire as a whole, Dominions hold, each and severally by virtue of their British fellowship, a standing among nations equivalent, not merely to their individual strength, but to the combined power and influence of all nations of Commonwealth.

Government referring to the necessity of obtaining consent of Northern Parliament to join South in much to be desired Irish unity, insists that no common action can be secured by force. It shows that the union came in Canada, Australia and South Africa by free consent of the provinces concerned. Government emphasises that it cannot consent to contrary proposals which kindle civil war in Ireland for such a war could cause partisans on either side to flock from Great Britain and the Empire elsewhere with consequences more devastating to the welfare of Ireland and the Empire than the conflict to which truce has been called this month. Government, therefore, leaves Irishmen to determine by negotiation between them whether power defined by the fact shall be taken over in Ireland by a single Irish body or separately by Southern and Northern Ireland with or without joint authority to harmonise common interests.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

ATTITUDE OF ULSTER.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Aug. 15.

Sir J. Craig, Ulster Premier, in a letter

(Continued on page 8.)

END OF IRISH PEACE PARLEY.

GOVT. TERMS REJECTED.

DOOR STILL OPEN FOR FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Mr. De Valeha's reply rejects the Government's terms but leaves the door open for further negotiations.

GENERAL SMUTS' LETTER TO MR. DE VALERA.

CIRCUMSTANCES RIPE FOR A FRESH START.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The text is officially published of the letter from General Smuts to Mr. De Valera on the 4th August. In this letter General Smuts says he has done his best to secure a meeting between Mr. De Valera and Sir John Craig, the Ulster Premier, but the latter is immovable in his unwillingness to meet Mr. De Valera except in a conference with Mr. Lloyd George. This with Mr. De Valera's insistence upon Ulster entering a united Ireland Constitution results in an *impasse*. General Smuts is convinced that no solution based on Ulster's entry into an Irish state will at present succeed, she will not agree and cannot be forced. He advises Mr. De Valera to leave Ulster alone at present and concentrate upon free constitution for the remainder of Ireland in the hope that the successful running of the Irish state and the pull of economic and other peaceful forces will eventually bring Ulster in.

General Smuts points out that a republic means final irrevocable severance of Ireland from the British league and says that the British Prime Minister who, unlike his predecessors, is able to deliver the goods, has offered Mr. De Valera another form of freedom, namely, the dominion status, which is working most successfully in all parts of the British league. He says that what is good enough for the dominion nations, is surely good enough for Ireland and if the latter accepts she will become a sister dominion in a great circle of equal states and the Imperial Conference will decide any questions between her and Britain.

General Smuts concludes that the tragic horror of the recent events followed by sudden truce and fraternising has set flowing the deep fountains of emotion in both the English and the Irish peoples and they are ripe for a fresh start. It will be the gravest reflection on statesmanship, if this auspicious moment is allowed to pass. General Smuts concludes by saying that feeling that he can be of no further use he has reluctantly decided not to postpone his departure further.

GEN. SMUTS' LETTER.

SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 15.

Dublin.—The Publicity Department of Dail Eireann has issued a statement to the effect that Mr. De Valera does not believe that General Smuts would have authorised publication of his letter without the President's consent which was not given. The letter certainly should not have been published without full communications which have passed between the English and the Irish Governments. The letter of General Smuts simply summarises his own views which are not justified by the terms of the British proposals.

PUBLICATION—A BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.

The publication of General Smuts' letter has caused tremendous sensation among the general public in Ireland and keen resentment in the Sinn Fein circles, the latter regarding the publication as a breach of confidence.

Mr. De Valera, Arthur Griffiths and Mr. Michael Collins arrived at the Mansion House in Dublin on Sunday morning in buoyant spirits showing no indication that General Smuts' letter or Mr. Lloyd George's reply to Mr. De Valera had changed the situation for worse.

The Cabinet met to-day to draft the text of the Irish Cabinet's reply which will be submitted to Dail Eireann on Tuesday.

The Government circles in Dublin incline to the opinion that Sinn Fein may be persuaded to consider the advisability of accepting the proferred dominion status and the fact that Mr. De Valera has gone as far as he has in the negotiations, while knowing Mr. Lloyd George's irrevocable decision concerning secession is regarded as giving ground for further hopes.

FULL CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, August 13.
Recd. 4 p.m. Aug. 15

The full Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George presiding, met today to consider Mr. De Valera's reply.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

RELIEF FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE.

INTEANATIONAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 13.
Recd. 4 p.m. Aug. 15.

Paris.—The Supreme Council has decided to create an international, not inter-Allied, commission for Russian relief. The Entente powers will each nominate three members and invite co-operation of neutral powers and philanthropic institutions. The Council considered methods of restricting communications with the Soviets to strictly humanitarian, aims.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE OF ORDER.

The Council abreed on the text of communication to be sent to Germany and Poland informing them of the Council's decision on the Silesian question and requesting them to arrange for maintenance of order. It was decided that a commision consisting of two legal representatives of each country interested in the Leipzig trials should examine the Leipzig decisions and make suggestions to the Council with a view to revision, if necessary.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 15

Paris.—Concluding the session of the Supreme Council discussed disarmament of Germany. General Foch submitted a resolution unanimously adopted by the Inter-Allied Military Commission proposing continuation of the Mission's control of Germany. A long discussion ensued, while opinion was unanimous that a watch over Germany must be maintained, there were differences as to number, duration and headquarters of the commissions. The resolution was subsequently adopted maintaining commissions, but contemplating a gradual cutting down.

The Council passed a resolution raising the economic sanctions conditionally upon Germany meeting all obligations by the 31st of August. The military sanctions will be maintained. Lord Curzon declared that Britain did not contemplate that sanctions should remain in force three months after the acceptance of the ultimatum and he suggested that Germany had given proof of her goodwill and that term should be fixed for occupation with progressive withdrawal of the troops. M. Briand justified the continued occupation of Dusseldorf Ruhrort and Duisburg on the ground that Germany had not yet displayed tendency to carry out the reparations terms without the Allied demonstration of force, otherwise France was anxious to abandon occupation as soon as possible.

The question of reduction of cost of the armies of occupation was also discussed and the question was referred to a special financial military committee which will report to the next meeting of the Supreme Council.

THE ARAB CASE.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVT WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 15.

The delegates of the Moslem, Christian and Arab Congress of Palestine, yesterday were received by Mr. Churchill and the Arab case was presented.

It is understood that it requests the institution of a representative government with parliament elected in the first instance by pre-war residents which should control immigration.

MR. SASTRI AND MAHARAO OF CUTCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 13.
Recd. 4 p.m. Aug. 15.

Mr. Sastri has left London on a private visit to Brussels. He returns in the course of the week and again leaves for Geneva to attend the League of Nations.

The Maharao of Cutch has also left for Brussels where he will be the guest of the King of the Belgians.

ORDER CANCELLING D. B. E. ON SHURKAR KHAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 13.
Recd. 4 p.m. Aug. 15.

His Majesty has ordered cancellation of the Membership of the Order of the British Empire conferred on Sharkar Khan.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT PATNA

TO MEET LOCAL CLOTH DEALERS AND WEAVERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Aug. 14.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Mahomed Ali arrived this morning and will stay till the 16th. During his stay Mr. Gandhi will meet the local cloth dealers and weavers and discuss the situation with the Working Committee of the Congress.

FORCED LABOUR IN SIMLA HILL.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL TO HILL MEN

"REFUSE TO GIVE BEGAR."

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15

Mr. Gandhi has addressed to the Hillmen in Simla Hill States the following appeal in Hindi which is now being widely distributed among the Hillmen.

Brother Hillmen—Munshi Kapursing and his associates are undergoing trouble for your sake in order to rid you of the injustices of which you are the victim for a long time past Are you going to give them up without efforts? I am sure in this matter you would not incur the displeasure of the whole country. I hope that so long as your friends and helpers are in jail you will in pursuance of Mr. Stokes' advice refuse to give *begar* to the British Government and the States. Do not allow any excess on your part. Remove anger from your minds daring the time your brothers are under custody. It is much better for you to undergo hardships and be ready to fill the jails for the sake of your Dharma rather than give *begar* to any official. Remember that if on this occasion you prove unworthy, you will perpetuate your slavery and for all time to come you shall continue to be treated as slaves.

In your efforts I am with you with all my heart and soul."

CLOSE OF C. P. COUNCIL.

VOLUME OF WORK GONE THROUGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

Mr. Jaiswal moved on Saturday afternoon, that an enquiry into Municipality in connection with the Panchtry was essential, as the agricultural indebtedness had increased, but he had to withdraw his resolution as his clause of the establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards was shown as futile from the Government bench, on the ground that these Boards had proved unsuccessful in the Bombay Presidency, and the Government thought the enquiry unnecessary at present.

Another resolution was moved by Mr. Pachorey, recommending a programme of primary education expansion throughout the rural area within the next ten years in the C. P. and Berar. The Hon' R. B. Kelker, Minister of Education, on behalf of Government, expressed sympathy with the principle of the resolution, though he showed its inadequacy of supplying the needs of the urban area. He, however, pointed out the want of practical suggestions in the resolution, and was doubtful whether the local bodies would approve of the scheme drawn by Government. He urged the Council to find out the funds for a programme, shortly to be placed before the Council. Mr. Jaywant said that the Minister, as leader of education, ought to take the initiative. Mr. Mayhew stated that the scheme was under consideration as regards the pay to be given to primary school teachers, and as regards the kind of primary education to be given. R. S. Mahajani agreed with the views expressed by the Minister. The resolution was carried.

R. S. Mahajani moved that steps be taken by Government to educate the masses as regards the evil effects of drinking with a view to eradicating the drink evil. The Government accented the resolution in view of its declared the policy.

Sir Gangadharrao Chitanvis in his closing speech remarked that only 7 resolution out of 109 remained indiscussed and congratulated the Council on the volume of business they had gone through, and was glad that Government could declare its policy on some very important matters. He also congratulated the Council for having passed the resolution of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The remaining resolutions and the Temperance Bill of Mr. R. S. Mahajani, he hoped, would be discussed in the next sessions, and wished good luck and rest to the members after much hard work done.. The Council adjourned sine die.

(Continued from Column 6.)

mand that their innocence be proved, their honour vindicated, so that they could once more stand upright and look the world fearlessly in the face. The pity of it, that this bribery and corruption should flourish under the aegis of the late Lord Chief Justice of England who apparently stands helpless against the cleansing of the Augean stable. Take off the bandage from the eyes of the figure of Justice that stands in our courts, no longer can the scales be held in equipoise, for our cherished traditions have been trampled underfoot beneath the mire. In conclusion My Lord, let me advise you before it is too late, come down to the plains, place your finger on the pulse and feel the beating of the nation's heart, and before the avalanche, which is descending the mountain side, completely overwhelms you, and the Government of which you are the head, hold out the olive branch, satisfy the cry of an awakened nation by an adequate measure of self-government, punish the culprits of Amritsar, and in a word trust the people. Then you will not only have accomplished the great work of the re-conquest of India, and the consolidation of the Empire itself, but you will have made for yourself an imperishable name as an exponent of truth and righteousness which shall endure for all time. Have you the courage to grasp your opportunity?

I am, My Lord,
Yours faithfully,
A BRITISHER IN INDIA.

AN OPEN LETTER TO VICEROY.

BY A BRITISHER.

My Lord,—In venturing to address you at this critical stage in the political upheaval in India, I wish to say that I looked forward with hope to the speedy settlement by you of the turmoil and unrest which is gathering strength with every day that passes. I have listened with admiration to your masterly summings—up in the Law Courts in the Strand, have admired the nicely balanced judgments, the keen perception, the evenly balanced justice meted out by you in your capacity as the Chief Justice of England, and the British Empire, nay the whole world looked forward with hope and confidence to your cutting of the Gordian knot of the entanglements in which this country is enmeshed. You must however be aware, even from your enforced isolation in your Himalayan retreat, of the great tidal wave of Non-Cooperation which is surging across India, and which unless its course be guided into safe channels, will without doubt bring devastation throughout the land. In your interview with Mahatma Gandhi you cannot have failed to realise that you have to deal with an individual who wields a power almost uncanny in its character, a dynamic driving force which is electrifying the masses of the population. This movement is no flash in the pan, no mere hysterical outburst which will die of its own inanition but a movement which is quickly gathering force in its onward course and which must inevitably paralyse the governing authority forcing it to bend to its will. No mere doles of reforms will stop the torrent, the people of India ask and demand the control of their own destines, and the power to set up a government which shall more nearly than yours satisfy their aspirations and ambitions. There never was an opportunity so great as now has set your feet during the whole period of British rule in India, but this opportunity cannot be grasped as long as you are tied up with red tape, paralysed by a ridiculous pride and your endeavour to uphold the prestige of your predecessors by keeping aloof from the pulsating millions around you, apparently indifferent to their wishes, ignorant of their wrongs, and out of touch with the people placed under the rule of your administration. You must surely realise that the conditions now in India are totally different from any previous period in the history of the country, the two great rival nations of Moslem and Hindu have sunk their differences against the common foe, and now present a united front of invincible determination to achieve what they have set themselves to do. The boycott of Manchester goods which will have a ruinous effect on the trade of Lancashire spreads like wildfire, and those who witnessed the burning of the foreign cloth in Bombay last month, and saw the vast crowds on Chowpatti sands on the anniversary of the death of Mr. Tilak, will remember as long as life lasts the marvellous spectacle of a nation's awakening, and their devoted admiration for their leader Mahatma Ghandi.

THE CONQUEST OF INDIA.

The day has come for the re-conquest of India, for India was lost to the British Empire on the 13th day of April *anno domini* One thousand, nine hundred and nineteen, when a firing party of fifty men destroyed within a few minutes which statesmen have been building up for one hundred and fifty years.

India to day is held only at the point of the bayonet, and by the guns of the forts, the bonds of love and affection were severed, that bound India to Britain by silken cords, at Amritsar two years ago. Are you the person, designed by providence, with large hearted and human understanding, with a clear vision as to what the future holds in store, who shall with open hands give to the people of India such freedom of governing power that shall in a moment convert a sullen, dissatisfied, and antagonistic populace, into a nation of whole-hearted loyalists, who it need be would place their wealth, their very life itself at the disposal of the British crown. Or will you instead attempt to pursue the blind, unreasoning, unbending tactics and repressive measures, which manufacture martyrs by the score, who care not for imprisonment, death or transportation, and whose places are at once filled up by those inspired by the sufferings of their compatriots. Or possibly you are sitting on the fence, hoping against hope that this unrest will disappear, and trusting to the forthcoming of the Prince of Wales, who unless he brings with him a full measure of self-government will be boycotted during the whole of his visit to India. It is to you, My Lord that the country looks for justice, the exponent of that great British Justice which formerly stood for righteousness the whole world over, but the events of the last few days, in the shameful scandal and miscarriage of justice of the notorious Munitions prosecution, has, it is no exaggeration to say, shocked the entire world. Men whose guilt the Crown advocate solemnly asserts can be conclusively proved "to the hilt" are discharged, without even disgorging their ill-gotten gains, to prey on the community at large, and repeat their unpunished crimes. And this mark you is sanctioned by the Viceroy, whose brilliant career in British jurisprudence, has made him one of the leading lights of the legal world, but who from the dizzy heights of Simla, prostitutes the very name of justice itself and compounds a felony. Is it to be wondered that for once the newspapers of India almost without exception denounce this latest atrocity, and can we Britishers in India hold up our heads, as hitherto, and proudly declare "Civis Britanicus sum" Is it to be wondered at that whispers run through the Bazars that the only explanation of this hushing-up policy of a scandal fortunately unique in the annals of British law, is that were the case proceeded with, high officials of government would be implicated and dragged through the mire, and if the two accused men were innocent would they not indignantly protest against the withdrawal of the prosecution, but rather de

(Continued in Column 5.)

MATIARI SHOOTING.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS BY POLICE OFFICERS.

A CALLOUS MUKHTIAKAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Aug. 13

At the sittings of Matiari Committee, Hoongamla, a Bania, another police witness, was examined. He said there was no other reason for firing except that boys and men of the Khilafat party threw dust, clods of earth and brick bats and the Sub-Inspector was injured. He could not explain why two or three hundred Khilafatists, who he said, had lathis and hatches and who were being excited to kill the policemen, did not rush at them.

Fateh Mahomed, the constable who had fired was reexamined. When asked how he held the rifle when firing in the air the witness said he held the rifle straight from his shoulder parallel to the ground. On being again asked if he held it like that when firing in the air he raised it higher up and then still higher till it was at an angle of between 110 and 120 degrees from his body.

Mr. Tehiram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was the next witness and gave very important evidence. He said he arrived at Matiari on the 22nd at noon in the company of the D. S. P. From his investigation he found the Mukhtiarkar and the Subedar must have learnt at night of the firing (night of 21st) that some people had been wounded, but he found, as a matter of fact, no arrangements had been made and no aid given to Mahomed Rahim, who died at 6 on the 22nd morning. Pir Ghulam Muchadid knew one wounded on the point of death and it was incredible he could have refused medical aid if he had been offered. When the Sub-Inspector's passage was obstructed by the Khilafatists throwing dust and brickbats, it would have been more prudent for him to have returned to the bungalow to consult the Mukhtiarkar, who was a first class Magistrate. Pir Ghulam Mujadin told him they had sent a messenger and a letter for medical aid or medicines but the Mukhtiarkar sent back the reply "Go to Gandhi and his disciples." The cousin of the deceased said he sat till two o'clock in the morning after the night of the firing at the Mukhtiarkar's door for medical aid but was refused, the Mukhtiarkar saying if the whole nation died he did not care a tupence and using opscene language. There were no brickbats at the place of the Khilafat meeting which was full of dust. Brickbats were only inside the fence some with nests of insects and others looking fresh. He did express the opinion when visiting the site that the Khilafatists might have brought brickbats from home or outside or picked up from inside the fence On the 28th some police witnesses gave different version from their statements recorded on the 21st. They denied the story of hearing gunshot from the Khilafat side or seeing lathis, or hatchets with the Khilafatists. The witness believed their second and not the first statement.

After this witness several Banias, who were stated by the police to have been present at the time of firing, were examined but some of them denied being present. Others said the firing was started only because the boys threw dust and clods of earth and the Sub-Inspector was hit, one witness denying having been present at all the meeting.

Mr. Butler, D. S. P., on being examined admitted there was considerable difference between the statements of 9 constables to him on the 28th at Hyderabad and their statements to the Sub-Inspector and to him on 21st and 23rd respectively. They denied incitement by the Khilafat leaders or hearing of gunshots from the Khilafat side. Witnesses said they were confused when making the first statement. Mr. Butler agreed with the chairman that if confused on the first occasion they would rather forget than remember them. The original mention of hearing a gunshot from the Khilafat side was an apparent attempt to justify the firing. After these denials he did not feel the Sub-Inspector was justified in firing. The witness afterwards said that it was for the committee to decide when the attitude of the crowd was menacing. It would have been mere prudent for the Sub-inspector to have returned to the bungalow to consult the Mukhtiarkar, who was a first class Magistrate. The first report had been made by the Sub-Inspector against several Khilafatists but it was later on thought inadvisable to proceed against them.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary states:—In pursuance of a requisition received for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the question of sending a representation to Government to take steps for extending the period of the existence of the present Corporation a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Friday the 19th August 1921, at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

It is reported that Messrs. K. Gopal Menon, Madhavan Nair and Moyideen Koya who were sent to jail along with Mr. Yakub Hassan have been released to-day.

REPRESSION IN DHRANGADRA.

CONDEMNED BY BOMBAY PUBLIC.

A largely attended meeting of Dhrangadra people in Bombay was held on Friday at 9 p.m. in the rooms of the Hindu Social Club in Mandvi Bander. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, the President of the Grain Merchants' Association, was voted to the chair. A number of gentlemen took part in the proceedings and all of them spoke condemning the repressive measures undertaken by the State. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"(a) This public meeting of citizens of Dhrangadra and Halvad residing in Bombay expresses its strong disapproval of the repressive measures adopted by the state of Dhrangadra, shows its hearty sympathy with the people of Dhrangadra and Halvad and admires the peacefulness and courage they showed during the days of repression.

"(b) The meeting sincerely thanks the Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference for the efforts they made for the people of Dhrangadra and promises to help whole-heartedly in the ensuing extraordinary session of the Conference.

"(c) This meeting of the citizens of Halvad and Dhrangadra respectfully requests His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadra to cancel immediately all repressive laws and measures now in force in Dhrangadra, as they are, needlessly harassing, tending to kill public life in Dhrangadra, and such as would increase the distance between the State and the people. The meeting also requests His Highness to allow opening again of all libraries and spinning classes that have been closed, and to withdraw the armed and unarmed police, stationed at different centres in Dhrangadra."

GREECE AND TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The latest speech of Mr. Lloyd George in regard to the Greeco-Turkish war will serve as an eye-opener to all those who profess to believe in the good intentions of the British Government. It was the Allies—and most prominently Great Britain—who allowed the Greek hordes to land in Smyrna, against all canons of morality, fair play and international justice. (I do not know, by the way, whether Turkey has got any international status inasmuch as she is outside the pale of Christendom.) And now the Prime Minister of "the greatest Mohammadan Power" has the impertinence to say that the Turks will, or rather *shall*, have to forego their "*homelands*" because the victors, or rather the aggressors, cannot be deprived of the fruits of victory which is another name, especially in this case, for organised loot. The world has, no doubt, become safe for democracy. May this form of democracy be buried deep in Flanders for ever!

Here, in India, we have come to believe that Turkey is fighting for her right to live. Like Greece—who, in the words of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Amir Ali, is trying to play the role of Alexander, the Macedonian—she has never, at least, during the last 200 years, dreamt of any place "in the sun." (And in such a circumstance it is sheer stupidity on the part of Greece to think of demanding guarantees against any Turkish aggression in future since it is Greece that *has attacked* Turkey.) In fact all the Turkish possessions which were situated "in the sun", have been ruthlessly snatched from her under one pretext or the other. In each case she alone had to suffer. Turkey wanted to live on the good faith of the European Powers who had given their most solemn word at the Berlin Conference to protect her against *further* territorial dismemberment. But since the Conference she has been duped thrice: first, when the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary annexed Herzegovina and Bosnia; secondly, when Italy raided Tripoli; and, lastly, when the Balkan League was allowed to invade Turkey in Europe. It was then said by a responsible British Minister that whatever the result of the war may be, European Turkey will not be dismembered. This was because the Powers believed that Turks would be able to give a better account of themselves in European Turkey than they did in Tripoli. But when the tide turned in favour of the Christian armies—the so-called Liberators of oppressed Christians from the Muslim yoke—the said Minister, it was Mr. Asquith if I mistake not, also turned. He said in a memorable phrase that the victors canot be deprived of their spoils of victory. Mr. Lloyd George is simply repeating the old dictum of his colleague. The old wine is poured into a new bottle; or, in other words, history is repeating itself.

But we refused to be duped once again. We are determined to save Turkey from European aggrandisement, because we believe that her cause is righteous. This is the reply which United India will give to Mr. Lloyd George. There can be no other answer. Whatever the result of the war in Anatolia may be, the real Turkish Treaty will have to be signed in *India*. We do not despair, for Islam never despairs. All that is needed now is that we should put up a united front. I hope the Moderates can also make a common case with the so-called extremists in this respect when the question of the whole East is involved.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSALMAN.

Aug. 13.

BURMESE ASSOCIATION.

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S RECALL DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

The General Council of the Burmese Association on Sunday referred to a Committee the question of boycotting the Whyte Enquiry Committee. A resolution demanding recall of Sir Reginald Craddock was passed. The motion for boycotting the Prince of Wales' visit ruled out.

WHAT ANGORA STANDS FOR.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

The following is the concluding part of the article which appeared in last Friday's issue:—

(From our Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.

In a speech in the Angora Assembly Moustafa Kemal emphasised the successful activity of the Kemalist diplomatic missions to Europe.

He said that all must remain confident that the nationalist cause would soon be crowned with success. He gave explanations of the victorious occupation of Ismid and in conclusion asserted that the Kemalist army was fully prepared for the defence of the National rights.

The Smyrna Explosion.

A Smyrna paper gives the following details of the great munition explosion which took place there in the beginning of July:—

The explosion was absolutely accidental. It broke out in the blue depot first and then a second followed in another depot half an hour afterwards. The second was by far the most violent because it was in a depot of shells. The windows of all the houses in Smyrna and the neighbourhood were broken. The walls of various houses fell down. Pieces of shell fell in the street rounding some soldiers and a civillian. In spite of the above account Turks are suspected and arrests have been made.

Swadeshi-ism at Angora.

In the discussion in the Kemalist Parliament on the bill to compel officials and teaches to wear only Turkish made clothes, a deputy who vigorously defended the measure as likely to free the population from the tyrauny of fashion, was heckled with the Question —"why do you wear a tie?"

He immediately took off his tie and tore it up to the cheers of the Assembly who creed "long live Native Industries."

Turkish History of the war.

The Turkish Commission to draw up the history of the war has completed the first volume relating to the Dardanelles operations as well as the first and second volumes on the operations in the Caucasus. The account of the Mesopotamia operations up to November 1917 has also been terminated as well as that of the operations on the Hedjaz front.

Kemalist Coast Precautions.

The Kemalists have placed torpedoes a certain points along the Anatolian coast of the Black Sea as a protection against Greek warships.

According to the tevhid efkiar Ismid also will soon be so well protected that it will be impossible for Greek vessels to approach the port.

New Telegraphic line Proposed.

The Turkish paper 15th B. A. H. of Sretizond says that the commander of the Russian Bolshevik army in the Caucasus has asked the Kemalist Commander on the East, General Kiazim Karabekir Pasha to facilitate the establishment of telegraphic communications between the Caucasus and Anatolia. He requests that Turkish delegates be sent to Tiflis to arrange the matter. The Russians will assume the construction of the telegraphic lines.

A Greek Decision.

A Smyrna paper announces that the Greek authorities have decided that the nomination of Moslem religious chiefs in the occupied provinces of Anatolia shall henceforth be made by the Mufti of Smyrna who will submit the names to the Greek High Commissioner there. The Grand Mufti of Smyrna has been invested with full powers to deal with all religious matters in the occupied territories.

Russian Refugee Doctors.

Russian refugee doctors now in Constantinople who number about 300 have asked the Turkish Government for permission to practise. The Eleri urges the Government not to give the authorisation on the ground that it would do harm to local practitioners. There are already 750 Turkish doctors and as many among Greek, Armanian and Jewish communities.

Armenian Message to Kemal.

The Turkish paper Hilah of Samsoun reproduces a telegram to Moustafa Kemal from the Armenians of Samsoun saying:—"we are animated by the same sentiments as our Turkish and Moslim compatriots for the salvation of the country. We have decided to live under the protective justice of the Anatolian government.

Angora cuts down its Budget.

The Budget Commission of the Angora Parliament has made reductions in the estimates cutting out Ltqs 3,44,000 from the ministry of the Interior's estimates, Ltqs 4,31,000 from those of the ministry of Public Safety, Ltqs 9,18,900 from the Gendarmerie, from the Finance Ministry Ltqs 9,69,798 and from Public works Ltqs 53,777.

This amounts to a reduction of about two and three quarter millions. (a Ltq or Lira(Turkish pound) is roughly equal to 3 Rs.

More Gendarmes Round Constantinople.

Evidently due to many raids by brigand bands in the last two weeks in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, the Turkish Gendarmorie Commandant has had an interview with the Minister of the Interior on the new contingent of Gendarmes to be distributed in the Constantinople neighbourhood.

A Reconciliation Group.

The Pacifist Party among the Kemalists which was dissolved after the resignation of the ex-foreign minister Bekir Samy Beg has been reformed. Its object is now to end the dualism between Constantinople and Angora and conclude a general peace as soon as possible.

Women in the Universities.

Turkish women graduates of the higher secondary schools (lycees) are in future to be admitted to the Universities without examination.

The hanoums (as Turkish ladies are called) had petitioned the Ministers of Public Instruction to this effect, on the ground that male graduates were admitted without examination and that there should be equality. The Minister agreed to this request.

Consequently hanoums in the current year will be admitted to the Faculties of law, Medicine and chemistry and will be able to take up all branches of Science equally with men.

American Correspondent in Anatolia.

There is news of Mr. Hiatt, American Associated Press correspodent in Constantinople who with Mr. Brown, director of the New York Museum and other Americans recently went to Anatolia.

On the arrival of the Party at Ineboli (a Black sea fort) the commander of the town telephoned to the commandant of Kaskamoui whether the Americans were to be allowed to proceed into the interior. Half an hour afterwards they were told that instructions were being waited from Angora. The same day instructions arrived.

The Tevhid Efkiar Correspondent says that Mr. Hiatt and Mr. Brown were astonished at the rapidity in comparison with constantinople where many days are lost in simple formalities.

Bombardment of Black Sea Ports,

Some time ago Greek warships Bombarded the Kemalist ports Heraclee, Kerasund and Ineboli. The Turkish paper Irdam says that at Jueboli the bombardment resulted in the destruction of the town hall, the bank and some private houses. There was only one casualty.

The Governor, of Ineboli which is the main port of access to Anatolia on the Black sea gives the following account of the bombardment by the Greek cruiser Kilkis:—

"On arrival the Kilkis the commander informed us that he was about to bombard the town. We retorted that Ineboli was an open town and that a bombardment would be contrary to international law. However the Greek commander would not listen.

"We then took the women and children out of the zone of danger leaving in the town only the male inhabitants, all armed.

"The bombardment did not cause serious damage and only one casualty, a young girl.

'The Ineboli governor added that of the eight thousand population of Ineboli 2618 Greeks and 52 are Armenians and said that these Christian minorities are in perfect security.

Line at Ineboli,

The Tevhid Efkiar special' correspondent gives the following details of Ineboli "Here everyone is armed. Even children and porters have revolvers. On the quay one meets officers and soldiers in the new uniform and head dress which is very becoming. One's luggage is minutely examined to see if one is not bringing in any alcohol or dojuico (country wine) or pamphlets harmful to the Kemalist movement.

"Printed works of all kinds and in all languages may be taken into Anatolia but only after censorship. The censor reads them and returns them to you within 24 hours.

"The town is crowded with travellers and as there are few hotels numbers of travellers have sometimes to occupy the same room.

"The streets are clean much cleaner than in Constantinople "Life is also far less dear.

Turkey's Protest,

The following Communique was issued in Constantinople in the middle of June:—

The Sublime Port is informed that recently Greek warships bombarded the open towns of Samsoun, Sinope and Inebole on the Turkish Black Sea coast, causing casualties and material damage.

This act being contrary to international law and to the rules of humanity, the Sublime Porte cannot let it pass without a formal protest.

The Sublime Port also protests against the enlistment by the Greek anthorities of Greek Ottoman subjects at Constantinople and in the provisionally occupied territories.

The Greek Offensive,

The Greek Offensive started three days ago. As soon as the starting of the Greek offensive was known at Angora the Kemalist Premier Feyzi Pasha left by train for Eski-Shehir and had a long interview with Ismet Pasha, the Commander-in-chief. All the Kemalist papers publish leading articles on the offensive and call upon all Turks to go to the last sacrifice to win. On the arrival of the news Mostafa Kemal summoned the Parliament and announced the news to the members.

A prayer was thereupon read in the Parliament for the success of Turkish arms. The Military and Medical members of the Parliament immediately left for the front.

Nurses and Doctors for Anatolia.

A group of 25 Constantinople Turkish ladies have according to the Terdjuman asked permission from Angora to enter Anatolia to tend the wounded and for services behind the front. Among them are several ladies of the Aristocracy.

In view of the need of Doctors in the Kemalist army 78 Turkish doctors under the Health department here have left for Anatolia.

The next Kemalist Recruits.

No Turk aged twenty may leave Anatolia according to a recent decree of the Angora Parliament.

The measure is in view of the forthcoming call to the colours of this class, who have been instructed to be ready for the order to join up.

A Turkish view on the Offensive.

From the Tevhid-efkiar—what is important to us is that the Greeks have been allowed to make the offensive in spite of the fact that it is known before hand that it will have no results. They will simply bring the horrors of war on new territories. Even if Greece were to mobilise twice the member of forces she has, she would not be able to conquer. It cannot be supposed for a moment that possessing just a slight superiorty the Greeks will be able to overrun Anatolia. Why therefore has Greece been allowed again to start bloodshed and again to disturb peace? We shall certainly win and we shall drive the Greeks at all costs from our country. If they would have left Anatolia of their own free will they would better have served their own interests.

Greek—confidence in the Offensive.

From the Neologos (Greek). The blessed hour has arrived. The nightmare of negotiations, the doubts of the period of waiting, the foolish nonsense of the Turkish braggarts, the hated laconic Communique 'Calm' are now definitely at an end and the military struggle has taken their place ....Our anxiety is obvious but equally obvious is our confidence in the final victory. Until now there was doubt. It was not certain that the die would be cast and we were beginning to be disheartened because we thought for a moment that it was possible we might leave the road of duty and honour. But today we are certain that we have crossed the Rubicon and that we shall cut the Gordian knot....The latest comminique says that our army has reached a fairly important distance from Broussa and that on the south there is a movement having as its objective Moustafa Kemal's centre at Kutahia"

Items in Brief.

The Kemalist Government has decided that the crops in the fields belonging to peasants now at the front shall be harvested under the control of the Government by workers from the various localities and handed over to the families of the absent men.

The Turkish war Minister has presented 10000 tents to the Refugees department to be sent to the karanuzal region recently evacuated by the Greeks to house the now homeless population.

An Armenian leaned his head out of an automobile. At the same moment another motor car coming in the opposite direction dashed past his car cutting off his head.

According to Turkish statistics 57000 Ottoman subjects have left Constantinople for abroad since the Armistice.

According to the Ileri one of the released Malta deportees Shukri Bey has definitely installed himself at Malta and will not come back to Turkey.

It is proposed to elect into the Angora Parliament five Greek and two Armenian deputies for the Armenian and Greek Communities.

By order of the Town Prefecture an inspecttion of the Constantinople bakeries was made and 12,000 lbs of bread below the regulation weight were cofiscated.

The Angora Assembly is thinking of annulling the article of the law concerning the Press which compels editors of newspapers to put down a money gurantee. This is to be done on the ground that the Press is the monthpiece of the people.

Following upon the last war council held at Eskishehr under the Kemalist commader-in-chief Marshel Ismet Pasha there has been a number of changes in the Higher command of the Kemalist army.

At Malata a Turk named Djemal has been tried for being in possession of a few lbs of Donzico (crude country wine). According to the Hakimie Millie (an Angora Turkish paper) Djemal was condemned to a fine of 48,000 Turkish pounds (nominally 1½ lacs of Rupees) This is a proof of the strict way in which prohibition is enforced in nationalist Turkey.

All men in Anatolia must marry before they attain the age of 25 years by law. Prostitution has been stopped.

A supplementary credit of 12 million Ltqs (Turkish Rounds) has been voted for the immediate needs of the Kemalist Army.

A School of Driental music has been opened for Turkish women in Anatolia.

The main square of the city of Kars in the Cancasus has been called the square of Inonoo in memory of the recent battle in which the Greeks suffered a reverse before Eskishehr.

The Kemalist Government has called to the colours all men between 45 and 55 years old in the provinces of Erzeroum and Diarbekir. They will form a new reserve corps.

The bill to establish a weekly rest day for Constantinople workmen has been approved by the commission *ad hoc* of the Public works ministry.

The Kemalist Governemnt has decided to take over the exploitation of the mineral springs in Anatolia.

The Angora Parliament has rejected the proposal made by a deputy to convert the clubs and premises formerly used by the Committee of Union and Progress into schools. It decided to make them the property of the State.

SARDAR KARTAR SINGH CONVICTED.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Aug. 15.

The "Kesari" Lahore of the 12th august states that Sardar Kartar Singh of Jhabbar a distinguished Sikh leader of known piety, has been sentenced to eighteen years (months?) rigorous imprisonment with three months' solitary confinement, and his other Sikh companions to smaller terms by the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, in the four cases against them. In two cases Government had to withdraw the imaginary charges of dacoity and substitute charges of house trespass. Sardar Kartarsingh has to remain for three years under police surveillance after release. The Sikhs of Lahore state it was Sardar Kartar Singh of Jhabbar for whose assassination Mahant Naraindas had made martial preparations.

12 MORE PERSONS CONVICTED.

The same Magistrate has sentenced Bhai Tejasingh, Commander of Akali Dal to seven and his eleven companions to three and four years' rigorous imprisonment for an alleged dacoity.

MADRAS ELECTIONS.

PRECIDENT'S RULING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. C. Vijayraghav Achariar, President of the All-India Congress Committee issued a statement which he sent to the General Secretary of the Congress setting forth the reasons which he stated orally and briefly at the time in Bombay in reference to his ruling that Bengal and Madras elections to the All-India Congress Committee were reconstitutional and *ultra vires*.

IRISH PEACE PROPOSALS.

(Continued from page 7.)

to Mr. Lloyd George emphasises the attitude of Ulster towards the peace proposals.

He points out that the people of Ulster have always aimed at retaining their citizenship in the United Kingdom and the Empire and says that the Ulster Government declines to interfere with the terms of settlement between Britain and South Ireland.

It expects Sinn Fein to respect *status quo* in ulster and to refrain from any interference with Ulster Parliament and its rights.

Sir J. Craig adds that no meeting is possible with M. De Valera until he recognises that the North of Ireland will not submit to any authority other than the King and Parliament of the United Kingdom.

LONDON PRESS ON PROPOSAL

ASTONISHED AT DE VALERA'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 15.

That the British can offer no more, is the most concrete opinion emerging from the opinions expressed by the London press which comments in restrained language on the Irish situation with an obvious intention of not prejudicing the delicate situation. If surprise is apparent that Government's offer goes so far as is actually the case, greater astonishment and disappointment is betrayed at Mr. De Valera's virtual refusal especially on the part of those who are ordinarily Government's most bitter critics and who now emphasise the futility of rejecting substance in avour of shadow.

Newspapers at present seem content to leave matter tomorrow's meeting of Dail Eireann firstly on account of noticeably more conciliatory tone of the latter part of Mr. De Valera's letter which suggests the influence of moderates in Dail Eireann cabinet and secondly and principally because it is thought that publication of General Smuts' letter is bound greatly to influence the Irish public. Indeed the parallel of South Africa is freely quoted.

General Smuts' statesmanship is unstintedly praised. For example, the "Chronicle" describes his letter as deep, true and sympathetic and invincibly practical. The "Daily News" says Ireland has an opinion of the civilised world in this letter from the greatest and the wisest of her friends.

The "Hindu's" special correspondent wires from London on the 12th instant that he understands on good authority that Sir Sankaran Nair is likely to resign shortly from the India Council.

MALEGAON PLOT CASE.

A MERCHANT'S EVIDENCE.

STORY OF THE HONOURED GUEST.

(Fpom our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, August 8.

The whole of today's sitting was given up to the examination of Mr. Vishwanathrao Pophale. Examined by Mr. Rangnekar, witness said he was at Malegaon on the 25th April at his shop in Shroffkhatta. At about 5-30 p.m. he heard people saying that a constable had been beaten. Some people were proceeding towards the old *cutcherry* and some others were telling people to close their shops. The shops were closed. Witness also closed his shop. He then proceeded home, through Kapse's Lane and the Fire Lanterns. He first went into the temple. He had hardly climbed up the steps when the Sub-Inspector came up. He had 3 or 4 constables with him. They were in uniform. The Sub-Inspector entered the temple. Witness passed out by the verandah into his own house and shut himself up through fear. Later on, he admitted into the house one Dharma Constable and Hyder sepoy. Witness then went upstairs to his drawing-room and shut all the windows. His nephew, Rambhau, and the Sub-Inspector came into his house through Mr. Lakshmanrao's house. The deceased Bhaskarrao wanted to be hidden somewhere and witness hid him in a cellar. There was a big crowd outside and they were crying *"Alla ho Akbar"* and *"Bhakarrao ko Nikal do."* When witness went downstairs, Bhaskarrao felt suffocated and wanted to be taken out. Witness took him out. On the Sub-Inspector asking him if there was any way out of the house, witness took him upstairs on to the roof and showed him Puranik's *Dhabha* which was a drop of 8 or 10 feet from his terrace. Bhaskarrao had not the courage to jump down. While on the roof, they saw smoke emanating from next door. Witness gave the Sub-Inspector a *sari* to put on. Disguised in *sari* the Sub-Inspector went out alone through the front door. Witness then busied himself in taking out the members of his family. Some went out by the back door and others through the main door. Witness was the last to leave the house. He went to Mr. Kashikar's house. Outside on the road there was a crowd of 400 or 500 men. They were Mussulmans and carried sticks. After stopping at Mr. Kashikar's till midnight he went to Kapse's. He could save nothing of his household effects and suffered a loss of about two and a quarter lakhs.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, Mr. Viswanatharao said that his house was situated in Shimfatti. He did *shroffi* and cotton business. He was at Malegaon since January. Shimfatti is the place where the Momins met daily to dispose of their wares. There was no disturbance in Shimfatti any time before between January and April. He knew many of the accused *Momins* as well as all the Hindu accused. When witness first went home after closing the shop, he did not see any crowd outside. When the Sub-Inspector entered the temple, there was no crowd either. He did not notice any gun or sword with the Sub-Inspector. The constables had guns, but he could not say whether all of them had. When witness passed out by the verandah, he did not see any crowd. Before the Sub-Inspector entered the temple, he did not ask him why he was doing so. Witness did not know if the constables also entered the temple after the Sub-Inspector. The temple was a private one and witness and his family had the right of shutting out any one from it. Thereupon Counsel remarked that it was no more a temple than any other private residence.

WHEN HE SAW THE CROWD.

[redacted]ness, proceeding, said he knew there among the constables both Hindus and Mussulmans. At the time the Sub-Inspector rushed into the temple there was no one in the way of his going into witness's house, if he had chosen. Witness first saw the crowd while getting out of the house at night after the fire. He could not say exactly when he first saw the fire. It might be about 7-30 p.m. About half an hour afterwards he left the house. The Sub-Inspector came into his house about an hour after he had entered the temple. Witness then asked him why he behaved himself thus. The Sub-Inspector said that there was a crowd outside and they had come to assault him. Witness believed him particularly in view of what he had heard about the assault on a constable. Witness was not on enmity with any of the accused, or with any other Mussulmans in the town. Before noticing the fire, witness was not afraid of being assaulted by the crowd. He did not look out through the window when the Sub-Inspector communicated to him his own apprehensions. Neither witness nor his nephew tried to ascertain what was happening outside. His house was not attacked by the crowd. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

On resuming after lunch, witness stated that he must have left his house at about 8-30 p.m. Dharma constable had a sword, but it was not unsheathed. Witness also heard two or three shots. He could not say who fired, why it was fired or whence it was fired. At that time the Sub-Inspector was not with witness. When he abandoned the house, smoke was issuing from Lakshmanrao's house. There were also flames. Karmarkar was the manager of the gin owned by witness's family. He did not see Karmarkar at the time of abandoning the house. He did not see him any time between 6 p.m., and the moment he left the house at night. Mr. Kashikar's house was very close to witness's. There was a big crowd outside when he emerged into the street to go to Mr. Kashikar's place. He practically abandoned his house owing to the fire and also through a sense of fear that he might be assaulted. From the 1st floor of Mr. Kashikar's house they could see all that was going on near witness's house and temple and also at the square known as "Holi." There was a crowd close to Mr. Kashikar's house. It was on all sides of the square. With the witness was his sepoy Hyder—a Momin. Hyder was not armed. There was a big crowd of 400 or 500 people spread over the small narrow lanes. Witness did not suggest he was not observed by the crowd as he moved out to Mr. Kashikar's house. Asked if he was molested by the crowd, witness answered that somebody said "one of Pophale's men is going." His sepoy told them that he had just returned from the gin. After that no one molested him in any way. Witness, once in Mr. Kashikar's house, did not try to look out of the windows to see what was going on outside.

Mr. Kashikar was in the house but witness could not say whether he did look out either for what was going on. He had no conversation with Mr. Kashikar except exchanging a few commonplace words. He and Mr. Kashikar were together about three or four hours from the time of his entry to the time of his leaving at midnight. The distance between Mr. Kashikar's house and the "Holi" was about 20 feet. Mr. Kashikar was nervous, but did not tell him that the crowd might attack him. Witness knew Ganpat Gavde. Latter's house was opposite Mr. Kashikar's. Witness did not see Ganpat during all the time he had been at Mr. Kashikar's. He knew Amir Din Mahomed, and Bakridi Sirdar. He did not know if these and others were at Mr. Kashikar's house. He did not see any Momins there. When he left Mr. Kashikar's at midnight, Shankarrao Kapse was with him. Shankarrao must have come at about 10 p.m. and stayed till midnight. At that time witness did not see any crowd but the house was still burning. He did not know that the blaze was so big that the tree in front of the house was burnt. He never went to the spot until three or four days after the occurrence. Witness knew Rao Sahib Kokje. He saw him 4 or 5 days after the fire, near the burnt house. He had no conversation. Witness saw him there again two or three times. Mr. Lakshmanrao had a bungalow in Malegaon Camp. Witness did not go to the bungalow after the fire.

RAO SAHIB KOKJE, AN HONOURED GUEST.

To Counsel's question whether Rao Sahib Kokje did not remain in that Bungalow as "an honoured guest" of his family, witness with some evident reluctance replied that he did, and the Counsel added parenthetically, that that was just the sort of thing the Rao Sahib deserved! (Laughter.). Witness continuing said that he never met the RaoSahib there. He never had any talk with him on those occasions of his meeting him. That was before witness gave evidence in Mr. Braham's Court. He did not know if any member of his family had talks with the Rao Sahib.

Witness could write Marathi but he did not write out the incidents of the 25th nor was any account written to his dictation. He did not affix his signature or thumb mark to any account of the incidents. He had an interview with Mr. Pradhan, Government Pleader, but he did not speak concerning the incidents. Mr. Pradhan did not ask him about what he knew. Prior to his giving evidence in Mr. Braham's Court, he had made a statement to the Police.

At this point, Mr. Rangnekar objected to the methods of the defence Counsel in putting vague questions to the witness.

The witness, continuing said he had stated whatever he knew before Rao Sahib Kokje. (Laughter) The Court asked the witness why he had said before that he never said anything about the incidents to Mr. Kokje.

HE DICTATED HIS STATEMENT.

Witness replied he did not understand that the questions referred to his statement! The statement was made 8 or 10 days after the incident in Mr. Kokje's room or office at the Police Lines. Besides Mr. Kokje and witness, there were other people present. He dictated —or narrated his version of the affair and it was taken down in Marathi by Mr. Kokje's clerk. He did not sign it or make any corrections. Witness then identified the clerk—one Vithal Vardhan—as the one who wrote down his statement. After that witness had no conversation with Mr. Kokje.

Witness admitted April-May was the season for mangoes and that one Abdulla Khalifa had leased a mango grove at Chandanpuri belonging to witness's family. The grove was about two miles away from Malegaon.

Witness was further cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar regarding some of his clients and also the loss sustained by the witness by the fire.

PERSONS INTERWOVEN INTO THE STORY.

Further, Mr. Karandikar elicited from witness the admission that some persons interwoven into his story were either relations of his or had monetary dealings with him and his family. This concluded the examination of Mr. Vishwanathrao Pophale and to suit the convenience of some of the defence Counsel who were observing fast on account of "Shravan Monday," the Court rose for the day an hour earlier than usual.

It may be of interest to mention that Rao Sahib Kokje's clerk, Vithal Vardhan—identified in Court by Mr. Pophale today—has been attending the Court since the trial commenced and is seen promiscuously seated behind the Government Pleader, while the Rao Sahib himself has been keeping away from the Court all the time.

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BHAYATS OF KATHIAWAR.

THEIR PITIABLE CASE

(Contributed.)

In recent times, the Government has developed tendencies to decline to intervene in affairs of Indian States. It may be constitutionally a correct interpretation of the letter of the so-called alliances, but, one would naturally query in curiosity, how can Government, so democratic as Britain's be in alliance with, support and maintain these irresponsibles, who stand with a rod of highhandedness for their people in one hand, and the document of alliance in the other for the Government, to present them if any egregious political officer shows an inclination to intervene and disturb them in their merriment of treating their subjects like so many play-toys!

But that apart, what is the justification for the Government that stands erect, shakes its head, and sternly and ceremoniously declares its honoured adherance to the spirit of the alliance, to close its eyes towards, and trample under foot the written promises and given words, vouchsafed to the numberless Bhayats in different states of Kathiawar.

To give a little history, in early eighties, to prevent constant breach of peace, strikes, quarrels and resultant insecurity of conditions in Kathiawar, the Government undertook to ascertain and regulate once for all the rights and titles of Chiefs and Bhaya's and got statements of rights "Hakpatraks" prepared under their own supervision. Both parties agreed to respect the rights so simplified therein, Government undertaking to look into and prevent any inroads over them, through the Rajsthanik Court specially established for the purpose. Lately the Court was abolished and all powers enjoyed by the Courts were transferred to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

With the disappearance of the "Rajasthanik" all fears and scruples of chiefs too, have disappeared, and all of them with a few honourable exceptions have pounced upon these petty estate-holders like so many hounds and to-day the Bhayats of Kathiawar are an unenviable lot of down trodden mortals and disconcerted debtors, exciting sympathy and pity of all good-hearted gentlemen of the Province, and as usual Morvi is the first winner of the race. The indefensible, and open violation of rights of Bhayats by the State of Morvi is a tale that cannot be told without a feeling of horror in the heart of the teller. Rights of Bhayats over the property that may go heirless have been usurped by Morvi. The State has been exacting the exhorbitant custom levies from the tenants of Bhayats, depriving Bhayats of even their legitimate shares in the income. Though the Bhayats are the absolute proprietors of their estates, not owing anything to the State, except the fixed tribute, the State is now compelling them to give shares of their income to it, thus reducing them to the condition of mere agriculturists. All the lands in possession of Bhayat mortgagees have been taken away from them by the State; and being in possession of them all, it now enjoys the incomes derived therefrom. Such big sums of interests, and expenses have been piled up in the accounts of Bhayats, that it is practically impossible for the Bhayats to redeem their lands. Bhayats even expected amicably to settle some day, pay a part of the debt and be again the owners of their forefathers' property; but all those little rays of hope have vanished to-day, and the poor Bhayat stands a loser of his estates.

The result of all the above operations is the scene, the tragedy of which can hardly be realised by those who have no occasion to witness it. Those pompous figures that moved in scarlets and reds once and were a pride and the ornament of Kathiawar's aristocracy can now be found clad in torn raiments, some of them even breaking stones and doing all sorts of menial and manual labour.

The pity of the whole show is, that, when these God-foresaken individuals approach and appeal to Political Agents or the Agent to the Governor, requesting them to intervene and to use powers given to them by law, the rule of might appeals these officers more, and the poor Bhayats are pitilessly discarded by these Agency Officials. Often times, they are directed to receive justice at the hands of the very Chief who have violated it, and the fate of Jadeja Rupsinhji of Punchaser under Morvi is not an altogether unusual outcome in such cases.

The case of Bhayats is very simple and clear. That the Government guaranteed the protection of Bhayats' rights is a fact that cannot be denied. The fact that the Agent to the Governor himself has got powers with him in accordance with existing laws, to intervene, whenever the said rights are attacked, is as well undenied, so that there are happening lots of cases every day in every State and that many of those in Morvi especially are indefensible is also a fact.

The point is, does the Agent to the Governor possess a nerve to raise his hand in protection of the poor! or would he continue to be the same hesitating, wavering, nervous officer as usual?

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PUNJAB.

A PROTEST FROM MULTAN.

(Associated Press)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The Punjab Ministry of Education is receiving numerous petitions from the poorer Hindus and Mahomedans in the Multan city protesting against the introduction of compulsory primary education by the local municipality has been an undue interference with their religious liberty. It is understood the Punjab Government have asked for a report from the municipality.

Opinions of the Day.

Failure of Diarchy.

The "Servant":—The longer the time diarchy is having a trial in the country, the more hopeless appears to be its future in the country. By acquiescing in a division of the provincial revenue on the lines approved by the bureaucracy, they have utterly ruined any chance of the Reforms effecting any reform. Unless they are able to make their presence felt by asserting themselves against the official clique, they will belie the very purposes for which they say they have accepted office. We believe that there has been enough evidence by this time to show that the atmosphere in which the ministers find themselves is too demoralizing to enable them to represent the opinions either of the Legislative Council or of the electorate whose spokesmen they claim to be. The non-cooperators have never had any delusions on the subject and their verdict has now been endorsed by a section of the Moderates themselves; will the latter have the courage to disown the concessions of diarchy?

General Smuts' Delusion.

The "New India":—It is the peculiar good fortune of General Smuts to find himself in a position of isolated splendour; but he can no longer pretend to lay down rules for the conduct of Governments or prepare schemes of perpetual peace for this distracted world. He leaves England, as we have said, a thoroughly discredited individual, with his prestige and power considerably diminished. Talking of the British Empire, he said that its vastness did not appeal to him—it was the soul of the people that mattered. What perfection of soul was there in South Africa the right hand of which did not know what its left hand did. No wonder that General Smuts declared that South Africa was one of the happiest, if not the happiest country in the British Empire—for, has it not solved all racial problems and "set an example to mankind in all the great details of mankind"? Of all the delusions in this world, self-delusion is the worst. General Smuts does not realise—he does not say so even if he does see it—that in following the purblind, selfish, oppressive and dishonourable policy. South Africa is slowly but surely undermining the very foundations of the Empire.

Play the Game.

The "Leader":—Do we consider that we are ready for complete Swaraj? Let us show ourselves perfect masters of such degree of responsible government as we possess at present, in order that we may mould to our own liking the constitution of the future. Do we demand full parliamentary government? Let us remember that we have already advanced further in ten years than England had advanced from the beginning of her history to the middle of the nineteenth century. We have already the necessary legal basis. What we have now to do is to foster those conventions and customs of the constitution upon which Great Britain, whose strictly legal constitution can hardly be described as otherwise than illiberal, has erected her great structure of popular liberties. In other words, we have to show ourselves masters of the game as it is played at present, in order that we may secure the modification of those rules which we dislike. We must play the game, rather than sulk apart in a childish fashion.

Weakness of Repression.

The "A. B. Patrika":—Repression by Government to strangle the movement for national freedom of a people is suicidal for the Government itself. Nowhere has it been able to check the growth of popular demand, on the contrary it has always served to further stimulate and strengthen it. Continued repression by habituating the people to it, kills the innate sense of fear in them for the physical might of the Government. This fear constitutes really the most powerful hold of a Government over its subjects. And one can well imagine the suicidal folly of systematic repression by Government to destroy a popular movement for freedom, that kills ultimately this very hold upon the people.

Protest Against A.-I. C. C.'s Secrecy.

The "Tribune":—We desire to associate ourselves with the protest entered by the Associated Press representative at Bombay against the exclusion from the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee of representatives of the Press. The All-India Congress Committee is not merely an executive but a deliberative body: it is a miniature Congress in itself. We cannot, indeed, be wrong in saying that its strength compares not unfavourably with the total number of delegates present at not a few of the earlier sessions of the Congress. Every bit of work it does is work as to which the public is anxious to have all the information that it can possibly obtain, and that at the earliest moment. In the circumstances there is no valid reason why the proceedings of the body should, as a rule, be treated as private or enshrouded in secrecy.

The Rowlatt Act.

The "Bengalee":—So the Rowlatt Act is at last to be obliterated from the statute-book. As a result of the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee it is understood that the Rowlatt Act will soon go the way of the Press Act and become a thing of the past. What bitter and painful memories are associated with this Act, which sat as an incubus upon the country! Had it not been for this ill-fated piece of legislation, the history of the Punjab more than two years ago, would have been differently written. The whole country will regard the repeal of the Rowlatt Act as a good riddance and heave a sign of relief when it will be knocked on the head. Lord Reading cannot begin the work of conciliation under better auspices than by throwing out the Rowlatt Act and the Press Act, which cause such just resentment to the community. It was an evil day when these Acts were conceived and the sooner they cease to encumber the statute-book, the better for the peace and happiness of the people.

The Imperial Conference.

The "Hindu":—So far as India is concerned, little that is tangible has resulted out of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference. There is, of course, the resolution on the status, not of all Indians, but of domiciled Indians in the Dominions. We publish the text of the resolution elsewhere from which the public might judge for itself what it comes to. It recognises the incongruity of the situation in which British Indian citizens, legally domiciled in the Dominions, are denied the rights of citizenship, but sees no remedy. The resolution also recognises the "desirability" of bestowing the rights of full citizenship on domiciled Indians, but it does little to get the wishes of the Conference fructify into facts. South African representatives promptly dissented so that the resolution threatens to be little more than a pious wish. The Government of India says it has had little time to reply, but does the reply admit of a doubt or an alternative? "Not at all," will, we are sure, be the unanimous reply of South African Indians not only, but of India as well.

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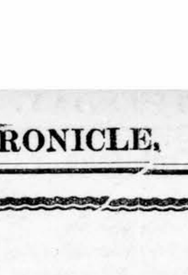

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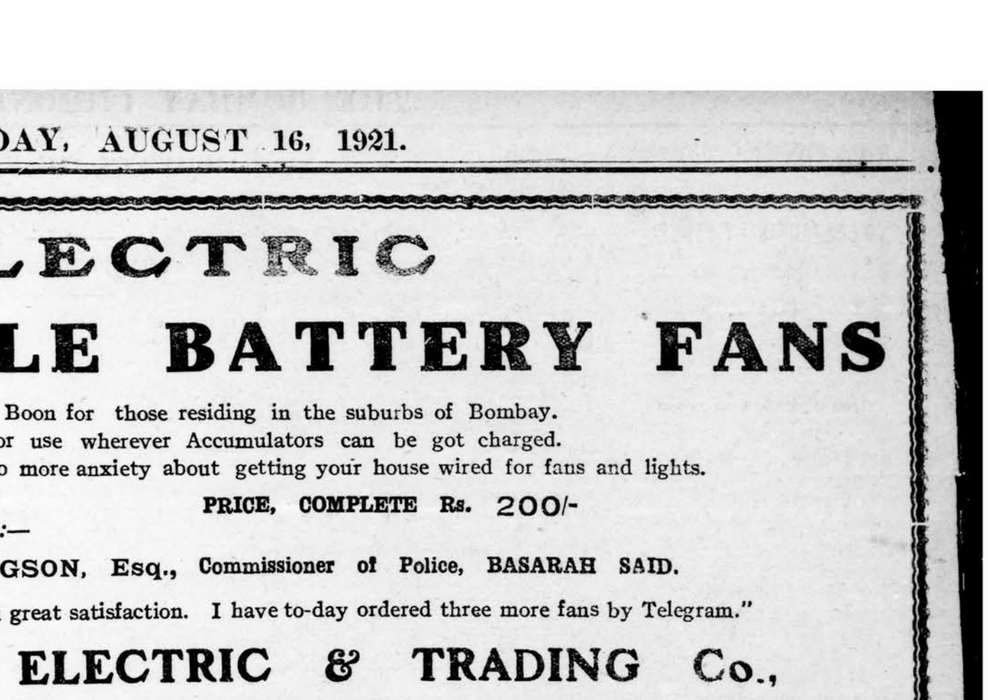

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